Special Notices.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S TH...

FRIDAY, March 7th ...

MISS ANNETTE ...

Tragedy and Co...

MARY STUART; or, The ...

LOOK OUT FOR ... OPENING OF CHRISTY'S OPERA H... (LATE METROPOLITAN ...) By the original and only CHRISTY'S MINSTR... FROM NIBLO'S SALOON, NEW YORK. For a short season only.

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Wanted.

WANTED—A second-hand ...

WANTED.—House ...

WANTED—By a widow ...

WANTED—A situation ...

WANTED—TEACHER ...

WANTED—To purchase ...

WANTED.—A good House ...

WANTED—Agents in ...

WANTED—To purchase a ...

WANTED—A Drug Clerk ...

WANTED—A Steam En...

WANTED—A purchaser ...

WANTED—A situation as ...

WANTED—Employm...

WANTED—To buy for ...

WANTED.—To all Seeki...

WANTED.—Two ...

PARTNERSHIP WA...

MONEY WANTED.—...

NOTICE TO LAWYE...

BROOM MAKE... WANTED. L. BUSHNE...

TO LUMBERMEN ...

GARDENER.—Wanted, a ...

AGENTS WANTED.—...

To Rent.

TO RENT—In the West D...

HOTEL TO LET—(Unfurn...

WHARFING PROPERTY, WAREHOUSES TO RENT.

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE ...

TO RENT—New and sec... PIANOS.

TO WHOLESALE GR...

TO RENT.—PIANOS MELODEONS

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Board and ...

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The Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

Andy Johnson and his Union friends ... Tennessee—Maynard and Etheridge ... have left for Nashville to organize the ... visional Government.

Gen. Pope's forces surround and in... the rebels at New Madrid, and at last ... skirmishing was going on, pre... tory to a battle. Our troops were in ... confidence of victory. They are made ... the men who were *not* at Fort Don... , and they are the more zealous to ... nguish themselves.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEFENSE.

We devote several columns, this morn... to Gen. Fremont's defense, as origin... published by him in the New York ... *une*. It is a document shrewdly—even ... drawn, and will be read with inter... by all, especially by those of his friends ... have been waiting for some ... explanation. But the proceedings ... Congress, yesterday, furnish the ... ediate key and commentary to this ... ce. Hon. Frank P. Blair, Jr., of Mis... , spoke for two hours, and was fol... d by Messrs. Gooch of Massachusetts ... Colfax of Indiana. It appears by Mr. ... ch's statement that Gen. Fremont came ... re the "conduct of the war" committee, ... hich he (Gooch) is a member, bringing ... s of records, and that for convenience ... requested him to reduce them to a ... inct statement. This he did, and ... presenting it to the committee, ... Gooch says it was expressly under... d that no publication was to be given ... dvance of the official report. It was ... e utter amazement of the committee, ... efore, that they saw a large portion of ... defense printed in the *Tribune*. Gen. ... mont had been personally examined at ... th by the committee, but no reference ... made to the questions and an... , as they will appear in full ... e report to Congress. The defense is ... purely a "defense," and in no wise ... the stamp of the committee upon it. ... Mr. Colfax of Indiana, always a ... d to Gen. Fremont, could not approve ... publication or look upon it as complete. ... ever, let all read for themselves, both ... defense and the speeches in Congress ... it.

Means of Raising the Revenue.

... the Tax bill it is proposed to tax gas ... ty-five cents per one thousand feet. ... returns which have reached us from ... ty cities, and which we give in tabular ... , it will be seen that from the gas con... by these cities alone the Government ... derive a revenue of over six hundred ... and dollars:

	Annual consumpt'n, feet.	Revenue.
...York	1,155,321,000	$288,830
...delphia	438,000,000	108,900
...n	200,000,000	50,000
...klyn	163,000,000	40,750
...more	104,000,000	26,000
...nati	96,000,000	24,000
...Louis	74,500,000	18,625
...ago	65,000,000	16,250
...burg	54,720,000	13,680
...rancisco	50,000,000	12,500
...mae	41,000,000	10,250
...rk	40,500,000	10,125
...ny	40,000,000	10,000
...lo	40,000,000	10,000
...sville	34,000,000	8,500
...ington	30,000,000	7,500
...ester	25,000,000	6,250
...land	20,000,000	5,000
...oit	20,000,000	5,000
...aukee	19,000,000	4,750
Total	2,651,041,000	$673,010

...ow, when we add to this sum the revenue ... the gas consumpton of other cities, and ... towns and villages, and from Southern ... s, which will be required to pay the taxes ... they are brought back into the Union, it is ... ent that from this one source the Govern... t will receive a yearly revenue of a mil... dollars; and this tax is so equally dis... uted that no one man will feel the addi... al burthen imposed upon him for the sup... of the Government.

A Rascal to be Remembered.

...e calls himself "Rev. R. Brownlow ... th, D. D.," says he is a son-in-law or ... hew of Parson Brownlow, claims to be a ... gee from Knoxville, and is asking the ... rities of the people of the Northwest. ... t him! He is a scamp. He was announ... to speak at Indianapolis last Wednesday ... ning, and lest he may get up this way, our ... ple should be put on their guard. The ... ton (Ohio) *Journal* first declared his deep ... iny, two or three weeks since. From ... re—he went to Columbus, Ohio, and was ... , by a smooth tongue, to satisfy the editors ... their Dayton cotemporary was at fault. ... Columbus *Journal*, therefore, gave him a ... y clever notice, (as did the Indianapolis ... *rnal* last Wednesday) but now the Colum... paper takes it all back and confesses to ... ing been "sold." The Columbus *Journal* ... the 6th inst., says:

We take back all we said. His actions in this ... have convinced us that the Dayton *Journal* did ... tell one half the truth—he is not only an im... tor, but he is also a thief, and we warn our ... nds of the press everywhere against his impo... .

The Columbus *Journal* further states that ... ith visited houses of ill-fame in that city; ... drunk; had a low-lived brawl and knock... n; and that he is a scamp of the first ... ter.

Will all the papers of the Northwest give ... "Rev. Dr. R. Brownlow Smith" a notice?

The U. S. Frigate Vermont.

Nothing has yet been heard of the frigate ... mont, since she was seen dismasted and ... the mercy of the storm, off the Nantucket ... st. She left Boston on Monday the 14th ... , and in the gale of that night parted with ... consort, (the Kensington,) and lost her ... s and rudder. She also parted all her an... rs, and had her tiller broken; and con... ued in great distress up to Thursday after... on, when one of her officers was taken off ... a passing schooner, and brought into ... oucester, Mass., to tell the sorry tale. At ... time the Vermont was about 95 miles E. ... E. of Highland Light, Cape Cod, and drift... off to sea. Three or four steamers have ... Boston, and two from New York, in search ... her, but as yet it is not known with what ... ccess. No serious apprehensions have, ... wever, been entertained for her safety, as ... e was perfectly tight at last accounts, and ... d been able to get a temporary stearing ap... ratus. The Vermont is one of the venerable ... nited States ships of the line, and left Boston ... ith a small and green crew for Fortress ... onroe.

Col. Anisansell Acquitted.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 6th inst. ... informed by an officer who attended the ... ourt Martial at Paw Paw, on the Upper Po... omac, in the case of Col. Anisansell, of the ... First Virginia Cavalry, that the Colonel re... used to submit any evidence for the defense, ... ut rested upon the prosecution, and was ... honorably acquitted. The charges were cow... rdice and disobedience of orders. It appeared ... upon investigation that at the Bloomery affair ... all was in a higgledy-piggledy. Col. Anisan... ell did not know what the orders were, and ... t was his great desire to act only in accord... ance with the orders of the General command... ing that got him into the difficulty. General ... Lander supposed that Col. Anisansell received ... and understood orders, which he did not re... ceive or understand.

The condition of the cities of Rich... mond and Petersburgh is most unenviable, ... udging from the fact that a number of rob... beries and midnight assassinations are re... ported in the papers, some of which state ... that these crimes are of frequent occurrence, ... and are occasioned in many instances by pov... erty, while it is alleged on the other hand ... that they are the result of a loose administra... tion of the municipal laws.

The third sale of Government cotton ... took place last Wednesday at the Atlantic ... Dock, Brooklyn. One hundred and sixty-four ... bales were sold, varying in price from 25 to ... 30 cents. Thirty-four more bales were offered, ... but were not sold, owing to 45 cents only be... ing offered for them. For the future Govern... ment cotton will be sent to a foreign market ... for disposal.

FROM NASHVILLE.

FURTHER INCIDENTS OF FEDERAL AND REBEL OCCUPATION.

THE FADING OUT OF C. S. A. NOTES IN TENNESSEE.

ASPECTS OF UNIONISM IN THE STATE.

[From our own Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, March 3, 1861.

The St. Cloud, the St. Nicholas of Nashville, has undergone the mutations of these changing times. Lately it was the haunt of rebel officers. Floyd, and Pillow and Buckner, and their dashing aids, not many pages back on the records of mine hosts, registered their names in all the alphabetical bloom of C. S. A., and paid their bills in the scrip "redeemable on the recognition of the Southern Confederacy." Now Gen. Buell, has his headquarters here. The breakfast one could buy with Confederate scrip would not help the starved anatomy of a mosquito, and the rebels are "over the hills and far away." To finish this financial subject before I commence another, let me go on to state a few facts, for on this same hangs a tale. The St. Cloud will send me its bill for two dollars and a half per day, their old rate, in "Lincoln money." If I pay it in Tennessee State money it will be three dollars. If I carry down a hatful of Confederate notes they will gloomily refuse my patronage. The handiwork of the Southern Bank Note Company is at a discount with a vengeance. All this since Donelson. And wherever our troops are in possession, and this will shortly come to include the entire State of Tennessee, Confederate money is worthless. Can any thinking man fail to see what a crushing blow this administers to rebel finances, their issues excluded from what is the richest State of the South, abounding in the provisions and stores an army must have, and not to be obtained elsewhere in like abundance? What a crippling of the sinews of war?

Here at Nashville the Confederacy had established their chief depot of provisions. The rebel government had seized and established itself a monopoly of salt, and had gone largely into the pork packing trade. More hogs have been packed here this season than in all the rest of the South beside, a St. Louis packer named Bruce having been in the employ of the C. S. A. in charge of these operations. I cannot give you the figures for *the proprietors left before I came here*, but the city at the fall of Donelson was full of barreled and bulk meats. Much of this was hastily shipped by railroad, or sent bowling down the Murfeesboro pike as fast as impressed teams could carry it; much was given away to the people here; some was thrown into the river; and now come with me and I can show you two immense sheds containing cords of bulk meats, now being portioned out in our rations to our boys by the Com. Subs. of the U. S. A. And our troops do the rebel packers the credit to say that they like this fresh cured article better than the more ancient and traveled staple of their own. Just at hand lie the high piles of boxes ready to receive these meats, many of which would have been labeled "Manassas" but for this failure in the provision trade.

Nashville has the same relations to the territory stretching southward to the Gulf, that Baltimore has to Virginia. The leading indigenous staple of this market is tobacco, but much cotton found its way here, and the city enjoyed in happier times an extensive trade with the Gulf States. This constitutes its tie to the fortunes of the Confederacy, and for this its mercantile men joined with scheming politicians in dragging the State into the vortex of secession. This while the bulk of the population, the middle farmers and small planters, were loyal to the Union and averse to the rebel scheme. And severely has trade paid the penalty. Go out into the streets today and see how bitter a one it is. Long ranges of wholesale stores are closed. Only a few retail shops are open, and in these little is doing. The values of moneys and goods are all afloat, since Donelson. Just before that time cotton was bought for C. S. A. notes at 7@8 cents, and tobacco at 8@9 cents. That better times have come for holders is evident even to them, confidence once restored, for fifteen cents in gold was refused for cotton yesterday by several dealers, and tobacco is not to be bought at any present price. The re-opening of trade with this section will be attended with many disadvantages that all seeking this market will do well to be aware of. There is much to be sold, but three things operate against transactions: *First*, is an aversion to trade with Lincoln men, this partial and doubtless chiefly temporary. *Second*, there are no fixed rates. *Third*, there is no settled currency. There deserves to be said a few words here to give these men credit for sagacity. The C. S. A. notes have been liberally paid out in this market, largely offering army stores, and as fast as received, the holders have made a straight wake for Cottondom and bought that staple, or farms, or mules, anything into which these rags were convertible. The Gulf States, you may be sure, are shingled over with C. S. A. notes.

Traces of rebel occupation are abundant, none more prominent than the ruins of the beautiful railroad bridge. The afternoon of the entering of our troops a squad of Louisiana cavalry swept up the bank and burned a steamer lying in the river and then left. The camps of the rebels were along the Murfeesboro turnpike, southeastward from the city, for a distance of several miles, and as I rode over the ground a day or two since, I found abundant relics of their occupancy. This city was a general hospital center for the rebels of this part of the seat of war. They used for this purpose the Medical College, the City Hospital (both large buildings), and the Female Academy. In this latter the wounded prisoners of the Illinois regiments were found by Messrs. A. E. Kent and J. R. Hitt, of your city, of the Commission to visit our wounded from Donelson. These gentlemen did excellent service, and left many who will remember the kindly visitors to their cots in the military hospital.

It will be remembered that these Federal prisoners were those wounded and prisoners who fell into the hands of the rebels on the Saturday before the fall of Donelson, and from the 11th, 8th, 20th and 31st Illinois regiments, who being left on the field when our right was temporarily driven back, were put on board steamers and sent to Nashville.

The enemy, on retiring, left, in their haste, about 400 of their own wounded here. A sexton here, in whose charge the interments have been placed, tells me that in the week following Donelson he buried 170, of which about nine-tenths were rebels. He told me further, a fact confirmed by the surgeons, that the wounds received by the rebels were as a class more severe and fatal than those received by our men, attributable to the use by our soldiers of the Minie ball; whereas, the rebels use buck shot and the old musket ball. The one, from its heavier weight of metal and whirling motion, inflicts a fearful wound and shock to the system known only to modern warfare.

The government has taken possession of a large amount of stores and property of C. S. A., but even the most bitter of the residents are greatly delighted to find that private property is respected even to a degree unknown to rebel occupation. Not long before Donelson (which you observe I use freely as the date of a new era, as it was) the rebel government purchased here 350 bales of cotton to be used to strengthen the works at Fort Zollicoffer, just above this city. But the flight of events was too swift, and only to be matched by the flight of Floyd. That doughty General on passing through the city ordered that these bales be burned by the officer in charge. A citizen burdened with the possession of $500 in Confederate notes, induced the Lieutenant to run off with the roll of trash and leave to the citizen the cotton. But meanwhile the rebels in their haste to depart had stripped Nashville of every description of vehicle above the grade of a hand cart, and citizens could not bring in his cotton. The residents thereabouts on the marine principle of "flotsam and jetsam," set their mules and niggers at work, and immense bales disappeared from public life and service. Much of this cotton will be recovered and fall into the hands of the government, though I cannot learn that the amount seized, aside from this, is very large.

Nashville was first entered by Federal troops of Gen. Nelson's Division. To these have since been added Mitchel's, Crittenden's and McCook's, all under Gen. Buell in command of the Department. Schoepff's and Dumont's divisions have swept up the Cumberland in a fleet of transport steamers having chosen the pathway by the rivers from Louisville, instead of attempting the horrible cross country roads to reach East Tennessee. But for ought else pertaining to military matters in this region, your readers must await the current of events. They will come soon enough. The enemy were reported in force at Murfeesboro, twenty-six miles from this city, and were there to make a stand and await the Waterloo they had bespoken for Lincoln men. Now I learn they are retreating still further south. If the words of the song are to be realized, "In Dixie's land I take my stand," it has become a question with our boys who are hard after the rebels and burn to overhaul them, what part of Dixie's land is meant.

Two questions your readers will ask of your correspondent. What of Unionism in Tennessee? What of the negroes? As to the last, there is little to remark on the surface of life here. All is military in the present phase of Nashville. Here is an ancient colored man who has just answered my bell: "Well, Uncle, what do you think of all this?" "Well, massa, it's jest here, it is. I'se got a good massa, and I doesn't know what to think 'bout all dis yer. But massa, I tells yer dis, dat was a skeery time, dat time dey all left" *woolly head (indicating a southward direction.)* Simply this, the colored race here presents no particular aspect salient enough to seize upon. I leave it for the other and my closing topic in this letter—Unionism in Tennessee.

And of this just now nothing but passive results must be looked for. These Tennesseeans will require a considerable lapse of time before they are actively for the Union. They are sick of the fruits of rebellion, are hopeless of the cause of the South, and are willing to be protected. I am speaking of the bulk of community. There is a dislike and a hostility to Northern men and the Lincoln government, but it will not, under present promise of its triumph, lead to enrollments against us; for of the rebel service they have had enough. Many of these prejudices our soldiers have already disarmed by gentleness of demeanor and obedience to judicious general orders. The State is not wholly ours, but will be within a short time.

FROM OLD POINT COMFORT.

Western Troops for the Gulf.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., March 2, 1862.

While Western troops are busy crushing rebellion in the Southwest, many of your readers will follow with interest the as yet to be sure not very brilliant movement of regiments from the West, here at a distance from their homes, but working in the common cause. I had almost written "embarking in the cause," since we are to embark shortly on the great transport Constitution, now waiting for us here. She came in yesterday, and tomorrow will steam out of the roadstead, having stowed away on board her the following Western regiments:

Sixth Michigan—Col. Curtenius.
Fourth Wisconsin—Col. Paine.
Twenty-first Indiana—Col. McMillan.

She will also take Nims's Battery. This will crowd her capacity to a degree not very comfortable to the men, but it is all for the country. Our destination is probably ——. The great majority of the men are anxious for the change, and welcome it in great spirits. Orders have been issued to cook three days' rations, and this is now going on. We go on board at daybreak. I have written to my friends to say that if I do not return, they can get *cartes de visite* struck off at $3 per dozen, and supply all inquirers with a counterfeit presentment, by writing to Messrs. Israel & Co., artists, Baltimore. The men are generally in excellent health. The 6th Michigan has only three on the sick list. I shall let you hear from me on our arrival out.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 6, 1862.

This narrow neck of land presents no new aspect beyond being fairly choked with rumors, of which staple this mud bears the heaviest crop I ever had met with in my experience. To give you the sensations of today, each of which has set the lookers-on and newsgathers half frantic. They are first that Pope is certainly cut off at some indefinite point of Missouri swamp. That Columbus has been retaken by the enemy. That heavy fighting is going on up the Cumberland. That Gen. Buell at Nashville is in imminent danger. Need I say there is not a word of truth in any, all, or either.

The worst news that arrives is that most serious illness prevails among our forces on the Cumberland, affecting those regiments that participated in the hardships and exposures antecedent to the fight at Fort Donelson. The diseases are pneumonia and bowel disorders, and the call is a loud one upon those to whom the Sanitary Commission must look. It is well to sympathize with sick rebel prisoners at Indianapolis and Chicago, but the first place in sympathy and aid should be given to our own brave men now suffering in their camp hospitals. The general health in the divisions that have gone forward is good, but of the force of the Cumberland at Donelson it is reported that one-half are unfit for duty.

From Southwestern Missouri — A Cavalry Skirmish.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP NEAR SPRINGFIELD, March 1st, 1862.

On the 25th ult., a squadron of the 6th Missouri cavalry, commanded by Capt. Montgomery, were stationed at Kirtsville, 25 miles in the van of the main force, (now at Camp Halleck,) on the road to Springfield, the force being about 130 men. At 11 o'clock the place was attacked, the pickets driven in, guard ridden down, and before the men could mount and form, a heavy volley was poured in upon them from the right and left. Captain Montgomery formed a part of his men, (about sixty,) the rest being cut off, and stood the attack for about forty minutes, when, finding that the enemy were about to surround him, he fell back under the cover of the brush, where he maintained his position—repulsing the enemy three times. After stampeding the horses of the commanand, (by which we lost about forty,) they retreated.

Capt. Montgomery then fell back to Cassville (8 miles east) with a part of his forces, guarding and taking with him a heavy commissary train that was on its way to the main army, from Springfield, leaving a lieutenant to collect the balance of public property, bury the dead, &c., all of which was done in good order and without further molestation. Our loss was one killed, and one mortally wounded, and one man missing, supposed to be taken prisoner. The enemy's force was about 750 Texas Rangers under Major Ross of Texas, and their loss was 9 killed and several wounded, as we learn from a prisoner taken from them after the action. The coolness and bravery of our men could not be excelled, and they only are sorry that they did not have time to form on horseback.

By the *Norwegian* from Europe we have news from London to the 20th Feb.

American affairs were still debated in the English Parliament. Mr. Bright made an energetic speech in condemnation of the outlay, added to the naval estimates, incurred by the policy which terminated in the surrender of Mason and Slidell. Mr. Bright evidently thinks that the game was not worth the cost charged to the British people. Lord Palmerston defended the course pursued by his Cabinet.

Earl Russell acknowledges himself satisfied with the operation of the Union Government in sinking the stone fleet off Charleston harbor. He says the measure was merely an aid to the blockade and was not intended to be permanent. Indeed, he says that Charleston harbor could not be obliterated by artificial means, as the water will force an opening in another channel, and that Napoleon agrees with him in the opinion.

Lord Palmerston is confident that a vast deal of excellent cotton may be had from Africa, if the attention of the natives of the coast can be directed to legitimate trade. He gives the United States Government full credit for its honest endeavors to aid in the suppression of the slave trade, previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, and says he is confident they will be resumed when the war is over.

There is a batch of royal candidates—from Austria, Spain and Belgium—for the throne of Mexico. It is also said that Gen. Prim, of the Spanish army, in imitation of Iturbide when commissioned by Spain, may appropriate it to himself. A royal Aztec, descended from a "race of kings," now living in Mexico, will also claim the crown by virtue of hereditary right. He is engaged in teaching a grammar school in one of the provinces of the republic, and his name (translated into English) is "Smoking Buckler."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th ult., states that the people of Augusta, Ga., are taking vigorous measures to obstruct the river below their city with torpedoes, to blow up our gunboats, should they succeed in passing the Savannah batteries.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CASE OF GENERAL FREMONT.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Speeches of Blair and Colfax.

What is Thought of his Published Defense.

COTTON LAND BILL PASSED.

VOTE OF THE SENATE UPON IT.

Gen. Pope at New Madrid.

THE TOWN INVESTED AND TO BE TAKEN.

Gen. Pillow Calls on the South to "Rush to Arms."

ROBERT TOOMBS TO COMMAND THE REBEL ARMY.

The War Policy Invasion.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1862.

The rebel Congress have unanimously adopted a preamble and resolution, setting forth that:

WHEREAS, The United States are waging war with the avowed purpose of compelling the Confederate States to reunite with them under the same Constitution and Government, and which only tends to consolidation in one general Government and a consequent destruction of the rights of States and of the results attained by separation; *and whereas*, the two sections can only exist together in the relation of oppressor and oppressed, because of the great preponderance of power in the Northern section, coupled with a dissimilarity of interests; therefore,

Resolved, That this Congress do solemnly declare and publish to the world the unalterable determination of the Confederate States to suffer all the calamities of a most protracted war, but never again to politically affiliate with a people guilty of an invasion of their soil and butchery of their citizens.

Mr. Faulkner denies, in a published letter, having made a Union speech at Martinsburg.

The Massachusetts Second occupy the Court House at Charlestown where John Brown was tried. The regiment, while marching thither from Harper's Ferry, broke forth in the "John Brown chorus."

It is rumored that Mr. Toombs is to be made Lieutenant General and put in chief command of the rebel army, and that he will inaugurate offensive warfare by throwing an immense military force into the free States. (?)

Practical men estimate the franchise of the Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad as worth half a million dollars annually.

Maj. Myers, the head of the signal corps, has invented a rocket which carries up a parachute and leaves it in air to descend slowly, displaying colored fires, scarlet, red and white, at intervals; the arrangement of these and the time of burning being indicative of words and phrases. Also, to facilitate night signaling, he has invented colored lights, termed asterisk signals. Successful experiments were recently made at midnight.

Mr. Foster's cotton land cultivation bill passed the Senate this morning by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Lane, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, TenEyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilmot and Wilson of Mass. Total—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougal, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thomson, Wilson of Mo. and Wright. Total—14.

Mr. Harris was in his seat but did not vote. Mr. Doolittle left the chamber three minutes before the vote, having first voted against a motion to postpone the special order for the purpose of taking up the bill.

Mr. Carlile of Va., made a pro-slavery speech against the bill, and indicated his opposition to the President's Message.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed Brigadier Generals St. Geo. Cooke, Butterfield, Graham, W. T. Ward, Paine, Sykes, William A. Richardson, Stanley, Barns, Rousseau, Reno, Fitz John Porter, Plummer, and Davies. A general disposition was shown to reject the Brigadier Generals on McClellan's and Halleck's staff. Governor Morgan, W. K. Strong, Lockwood, Sickles and Gorman were all passed over.

During the debate on Fremont, to-day, Mr. Gooch of Mass., who is a member of the Conduct of the War committee, said Fremont's publication in the New York *Tribune*, was not authorized by the committee, but against the expressed wishes of the committee. Also, that it was only embraced in answers to verbal interrogatories.

The Senate Military Committee had under consideration a bill for a railroad from Washington to Baltimore, through the upper counties of Maryland, by which the fare shall be reduced from a dollar fifty to seventy cents.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the naval committees of both houses, urging the necessity of the construction of more gunboats.

Contracts for the transportation of supplies for the next two years from Fort Leavenworth and Kansas City to posts west, have been awarded by Gen. Meigs to Irwin, Jackman & Co., the former contractors.

By the bill providing for the carriage of mails to and from foreign ports, as reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, vessels clearing from foreign ports for the United States are obliged to receive mail matter placed on board by the American Consul or the postal officers at such ports.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate to-day confirmed as Brigadier Generals, Generals Eleazer A. Paine and W. A. Richardson of Illinois; W. T. Ward of Kentucky; and Col. Philip St. George Cooke of the 2d U. S. cavalry.

Gov. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, accompanied by his son Robert Johnson, W. A. Browning, Hon. Horace Maynard, and Hon. Emerson Etheridge, left for Nashville to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President has nominated Col. Harvey Brown, of Fort Pickens, as Brigadier General by brevet.

Capts. Bell, McKean, Dupont, Goldsborough and Farragut were to-day confirmed by the Senate as Flag Officers of the Navy.

The following were confirmed as Surveyors of Customs: W. Thornbury, Paducah, Ky.; J. R. Meeker, Mesqually, Washington Territory. The following were also confirmed: C. W. Chatterton, Indian Agent, Cherokee Agency; C. H. Hale, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory; Thomas S. Nelson, Recorder of Land Titles, in Missouri; S. B. Jameson, Receiver of Public Money for Nebraska; H. Stout, Attorney, and G. L. Gibbs, Marshal of Utah; E. D. Shattuck, Attorney for Oregon; W. Watson, Marshal for Nevada. In addition to the above a large number of army nominations were confirmed, but none of field officers.

[VIA NEW YORK.]

NEW YORK, March 7.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that the following statement of the strength and disposition of the rebel forces opposed to the Union army of the Potomac was perfectly accurate four days ago. Changes have probably occurred since, but the main facts must still correspond with the figures: At Centreville, which is now the strong point of the rebels, there are 50,000 infantry, 11,000 cavalry and 120 pieces of cannon, light and heavy. Behind the batteries along the Potomac, there are from 12,000 to 15,000 men.

At Gum Spring, between Leesburg and Centerville, there are three regiments of infantry with a squadron of cavalry. At Leesburg there are three regiments of infantry, one battery and four hundred cavalry. At a point 5 miles south of Brentsville, that is to say some 10 miles south of Manassas, there is one brigade of infantry of 3,500 men. These forces do not include any part of Jackson's army forming the enemy's left wing, against which Gen. Banks is operating at Harper's Ferry. There is not a full regiment, whole companies, even regiments, having gone home on furloughs of ten, twenty and thirty days. All of the troops from South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana have gone home within the past two or three weeks. Very few of the men whose term of service has expired are re-enlisting.

The *Herald's* dispatch says the gunboats Satellite and Island Belle discovered on Wednesday a number of rebel cavalry near Aquia Creek and fired a few shell, when the rebels ran away, and the steamers returned. A brisk fire was opened this morning by the lower flotilla, causing great alarm among the rebels. The long roll was beaten, commencing at Aquia Creek and extending along up the river as far as Evansport. The call of the roll extended through a greater number of camps than at any time before. The camp fires within a few days past have materially increased, showing a considerable augmentation of the rebel force in this vicinity.

The rebels opened fire upon the Budd Ferry battery this morning. About twenty or thirty shots were fired, without doing any damage. The steamer Yankee to-day went in within half a mile of the Virginia shore, and shelled a new battery in process of erection in the rear of the position of their old battery at Freestone Point. The rebels were forced to evacuate.

The *World's* dispatch says Mrs. Wm. Morris and Mrs. Rogers, ladies occupying a high social position in Baltimore, were brought here to-day, and placed in prison on a charge of supplying the enemy with aid, and giving them important information. Both have sons in the rebel army, and were prominently connected with an association in Baltimore for the manufacture of clothing for the rebel soldiers.

The city has been excited recently with rumors respecting the movements of the enemy at Manassas. It is said that they have concentrated a much larger army at that point than has generally been supposed. As it is impossible to save anything at the West, what troops were there have been hurried into Virginia. It is even said Beauregard is back again at his old post.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 7, 1862.

There is little news worth telegraphing today. Transports are constantly arriving and departing with troops and subsistence. The highway of travel up the Cumberland and Tennessee is now thoroughly established, and boats are running regularly, making daily trips.

Everything is quiet at Columbus. No further danger of attack is feared, the town being guarded by gunboats, mortarboats and troops.

It is expected that the rebels will make a stand at Island No. Ten, and to this end they are strongly fortifying.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Pope today.

Large numbers of new boats are coming in from St. Louis and other points up the river, in view of the facilities afforded by the opening of the rivers.

It was the 42d Illinois regiment, and not the 52d, that accompanied the Columbus expedition.

The body of Seargeant-Major S. S. Smith, of the 14th Iowa regiment, killed at Fort Donelson, passed through here last evening.

Fourteen deserters from the Confederate army, found concealed in cellars at Columbus, were brought here last night by Col. Buford.

Large gangs of men are engaged upon the repairs of the gunboats. A short time will see them repaired. The utmost activity prevails in every part of Commodore Foote's fleet.

Capt. Duff's battery went to Columbus last night.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, March 7, 1862.

The Convention incorporated several new sections into the bill of rights. One declaring that private property when taken for public use shall be assessed by a jury and no deductions for benefits to the owner shall be made, and the same principal is applied to property taken for private roads.

Fifteen Grand Jurors are required to be summoned instead of twenty-three, and twelve must concur.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to give the accused the closing argument on trial before the court.

Wentworth's amendment to the bill of rights, introduced by Mr. Thornton, allowing one change of venue when life or liberty is involved, was tabled by yeas 32, nays 17.

Section one of Elections and Right of Suffrage was adopted from the old Constitution, with immaterial amendments. The article in regard to counties occupied the afternoon. That portion of section one prohibiting county lines from being located within ten miles of a county seat was stricken out, and the area four hundred miles square retained.

A substitute was adopted for section two providing that no new county shall be created unless the territory to be erected into a county shall have 10,000 inhabitants, and 10,000 inhabitants left in the original county.

Pending the discussion on section 4, the Convention adjourned.

FROM TENNESSEE RIVER.

Lieut. Gwin's Last Trip up the River—What he saw of the Union Feeling.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Cairo, says that Lieut. Gwin, of the gunboat Tyler, reached there last night from the Tennessee River. The enemy had not resumed their attempt to fortify Pittsburgh landing. Lieut. Gwinn landed under a flag of truce and was permitted to go a mile from the river, before being stopped by the enemy's pickets. His object was to obtain an exchange of prisoners which had been taken last Saturday. On the morning after the engagement nine dead bodies and one hundred wounded were found in the enemy's encampment, which had been removed three miles from the river after the engagement. Lieut. Gwin thinks their loss was 20 killed and 100 wounded. The force engaged was 1,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 6 pieces of artillery.

At Corinth, Miss., eighteen miles from the Tennessee river, the enemy had 15,000 or 20,000 troops. At Henderson Station, nine miles from the Tennessee river, were 10,000 or 12,000, and at Bear Creek Bridge, seven miles back of Eastport, Miss., were 8,000 or 10,000 more.

They are also reported to be fortifying Chickasaw, Ala.

The result of the recent elections in Hardin and McNairy counties show the strength of the Union sentiment of Southern Tennessee. The former gave 500 out of 1,000 votes for the Union candidate, and the latter 200 majority out of 1,800 votes.

Lieut. Gwin says the cry of the people is, "Send us arms and sufficient force to protect an organization, and we will drive the rebels out of Tennessee ourselves."

The second visit to Columbus reveals many facts of interest. Col. Buford, who has made a complete examination of the earthworks, says they are six miles long.

FROM MISSOURI.

Some Arkansas Matters.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Lieut. E. Moore, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Prentiss, arrived to-day from Boone county, having in custody the condemned bridge-burners, who had been sentenced to be shot, and received a conditional commutation of the sentence. They are to be put to hard labor for the present.

About seventy-five prisoners have been released from the military prison to-day, on taking the oath and giving bonds for loyal conduct.

A late copy of the Van Buren (Arkansas) *Press* has reached here. It contains no news in regard the recent successes of our arms in Southwest Missouri and on the Arkansas border—the editor no doubt believing that the least said thereof the better.

Letters have been received at Van Buren from Richmond, stating the probability that Major General Bragg, now commanding at Pensacola, will be appointed to the command of the Arkansas Department.

Colonel Sims's Texas Regiment, which has hitherto been acting with Col. Cooper's command in the Indian country, had arrived at Fort Smith. A new artillery company is organizing at Little Rock.

The commandant at Fort Smith advertises for twelve gunsmiths in the ordnance department, and also offers to buy good guns.

General Price is getting along poorly in raising the brigade of infantry for which he called upon Western Arkansas. The troops were to go into service about the middle of March or the first of April, and serve for 12 months in the Confederate army. Three companies were asked for from Crawford county, and the recruiting officers say that a draft is almost inevitable.

A firm in Van Buren has put in circulation $15,000 worth of due bills ranging from 25 cents to $2.50, being impelled thereto by the great scarcity of change in that section of the country.

GEN. POPE'S COLUMN.

New Madrid Invested—Our Troops Confident of Victory—Constant Skirmishing.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat* says a gentleman who left Gen. Pope's command yesterday, states that the rebels at New Madrid have between 5,000 and 10,000 men, and four gunboats anchored off the town. It has been completely invested by our forces. Some skirmishing had ensued. Several of our men had been killed by the shells thrown from the rebel gunboats, when we came within range. Our officers are confident of an easy and complete victory if the enemy's gunboats are driven away.

It is reported that the enemy are fortifying Savannah on the Tennessee river.

Some of the rebel anchors, left at Columbus, have been appropriated to complete the equipment of our gunboats.

The reports from Charleston, Mo., say our forces are constantly skirmishing with Jeff. Thompson, and that three or four of the latter's men are captured daily.

Nashville open to Trade.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—Military restriction on trade between Northern ports and Nashville has been removed.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1862.

SENATE.

The Message of the President suggesting the passage of a joint resolution providing for co-operation with any State for the abolition of slavery with pecuniary compensation, was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER of Mass. presented a memorial signed by many prominent merchants of New York, asking that immediate action be taken for the transportation of the mails from New York to Panama.

Mr. WADE of Ohio moved to take up the bill to provide for the occupation and cultivation of the cotton lands. The motion was agreed to by yeas 25, nays 11.

Mr. DAVIS of Ky. said some time since the Legislature of Kentucky passed a resolution requesting both his predecessor and his colleague to resign. His colleague had not resigned, and 15 days since the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Wilkinson) offered a resolution for the expulsion of his colleague. The Kentucky Legislature is now in session, and they want to know when that question is to be acted upon. If he is to be expelled, the Legislature do not want to adjourn and allow a disloyal and traitorous Governor to appoint any one to take the place of his colleague.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Ill. said the committee were doing their best, and would make a report soon.

Mr. POWELL said that he was a little surprised at the zeal of his colleague, but would only say that he (Powell) was anxious for an investigation to be had. The action of the Kentucky Legislature was a matter between himself and that Legislature. He (Powell) could make it plain to the Senate, and would do so, that his action in the last Senate was entirely in accordance with the will of the people as expressed by the resolutions, to wit: to preserve a strong neutrality in Kentucky. He (Powell) was perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the people of Kentucky at any time. He only intended to ask the attention of the Senate to a brief statement to vindicate himself, after the committee had reported on his case and all the Senators had spoken.

Mr. CARLILE of Virginia said that he was sorry to see that Senators were determined to press this (the confiscation) bill. He did not believe that the Government held supreme control over all the lands of the country. The bill proposes to substitute a Government in place of the present masters of slaves, and to make the Government one great lordly slaveholder, with a great brood of petty agents. The provisions of the bill make humane treatment of the slaves impossible. There are also appeals coming here to us from thousands of the white race who have been turned out of their homes, and these appeals have more force for him (Carlile) than any that could come from the negro. This bill will take from the Treasury immense sums of money which could be better used in the scheme of colonization.

Mr. PEARCE of Md. thought the bill impracticable and a most extraordinary political blunder. The money that it would cost the Government to provide for these indigent persons would make the treasury more indigent than themselves even.

The bill was then passed by yeas 26, nays 14. NAYS—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thompson, Wilson of Mo., and Wright—14.

The Senate went into executive session and then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GURLEY of Ohio introduced a bill to secure to pilots, engineers, sailors and crews upon the gunboats and war vessels their bounty and pension.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase coin and for other purposes.

Mr. PENDLETON of Ohio inquired of Mr. Stevens whether in his (Stevens's) opinion it was necessary to authorize the sale of the five hundred million bonds recently authorized, in order to realize sufficient coin for the payment of the interest which could not be by next July more than forty millions on the six hundred and fifty millions of indebtedness.

Mr. STEVENS did not think it necessary, but it was found by the Secretary of the Treasury that these bonds cannot be sold, except at a great sacrifice, which he did not choose to make. Hence he suggested the passage of the bill, so that the specie section of the recently enacted United States note may not be repudiated. Mr. Stevens further added, in reply to an inquiry, that the new $500,000,000 bonds had not been issued.

Mr. PENDLETON expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and would vote for it. He, however, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, asserting that the demand notes shall be receivable for duties on imports.

With this exception the bill was then passed as originally introduced.

Mr. HARDING of Ky. rising to an explanation, said that he had noticed in the newspapers that the Chairman of the Committee on Territories had reported a bill providing for Territorial Governments in the seceding States, and for their subsequent admission into the Union. This subject had been discussed in the public prints. He (Harding) was at a loss to ascertain how this information was obtained.

Mr. ASHLEY of Ohio, the Chairman of the Committee, informed his colleague thereon that the Committee authorized him to report the bill, and, under instructions he (Ashley) had moved its printing and recommitment to the Committee.

Mr. HARDING said that the newspapers also said that the Senate Committee on Territories had concurred in the provisions of this bill.

Mr. ASHLEY replied that he was not aware that the committee, with the chairman of whom he had been in consultation, had come to any conclusion on the subject. If the newspapers had made a misstatement, the chairman of neither of these committees was responsible for it.

Mr. HARDING said that only four out of the nine members of the committee had agreed on this bill, and yet it was sent out as the report of the majority of the committee.

Mr. ASHLEY further explained that he gave printed copies to those who asked for them.

The bill to render valid and to authorize the extension of the patent granted to John S. Mine for an improvement in the manufacture of lampblack, was passed by a vote of 73 against 39.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union; the bill relating to the franking privilege being nominally under consideration.

Mr. BLAIR proceeded to speak of the Military Department of the West under General John C. Fremont.

Mr. BLAIR said a very great pressure had been brought to bear through the newspapers, to force Gen. Fremont back into a command, and to force the Administration, against its judgment, expressed after deliberation, to employ him in some one of the military departments. He (Blair) had seen it stated in telegrams that Gen. Fremont had again and again demanded a trial. This is not true.

Mr. RIDDLE of Ohio asked on what authority the gentleman made the last statement.

Mr. BLAIR, resuming, said no demand for a trial had been made, unless it has been done within the last two or three days. Gen. Fremont had not made the demand at all, for he (Blair) had taken pains to satisfy himself of the fact by enquiring at the office of the Adjutant-General, and at that of the Judge Advocate of the army. It was most extraordinary that an officer of the army, charged with crime, mutiny and misconduct of the war, and deposed from his command in consequence of those charges, should not ask a trial. He (Blair) ventured the assertion that if Gen. Fremont will demand a trial, the Administration will grant it. It had also been heralded that the Committee on the Conduct of the War had demanded his (Fremont's) restoration. He (Blair) undertook to say that such was *not* the fact. It was simply a publication of some of Fremont's partizans. It was also said through the press that Fremont was to be restored to a command. He (Blair) did not know whether this was so or not, but inasmuch as the information came in somewhat the shape of other publications, he believed it was of the same character. Mr. Blair further said that there were preliminary symptoms which foreshadowed and announced the simultaneous appearance of the statement made by Gen. Fremont in his defense before the Committee, and the speech of his aid-de-camp (Shanks) in this House. The statement of the speech inaugurates a new campaign and a new field, and the battle is to be fought with weapons far different from the rude instruments of war—with proclamations which, up to this time, in Gen. Fremont's hands have had no serious effect. He (Blair) commended Gen. Fremont's choice of weapons. Certain it was that his proclamations did not help the enemy as much as his exposed and isolated posts at Lexington and elsewhere. His proclamations did not injure the Administration as much as a single purchase of worthless arms and the erection of useless earthworks. He (Blair) did not believe that Gen. Fremont was authorized to publish the statement, which was extraordinary in its character.

Mr. GOOCH of Mass., a member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War said that Gen. Fremont having presented a large number of documents, was requested by the Committee to prepare a concise statement as to the administration of affairs in his department, which he (Fremont) did. At a subsequent period Gen. Fremont again appeared before the Committee and was questioned. When he was about to leave the room he was requested not to give information to anybody outside of what he had stated to the Committee. He (Gooch) understood Gen. Fremont to acquiesce in this request, as he had in all others made by the Committee. He (Gooch) only wished to add that the publication was made without the knowledge and against the consent of the Committee.

Mr. BLAIR—Was it all published?

Mr. GOOCH—His (Fremont's) statement and documents were given and not the portion in response to the inquiries of the Committee.

Mr. BLAIR said Fremont's statement was as extraordinary as the manner in which it found its way into print. It was an apology for disaster and defeat, and is ingeniously drawn, but with the suppression of important facts, and the suggestions of other facts which never existed. In this he shows he is a better apologist for defeat than a General to achieve victories. Mr. Blair proceeded to speak of his early friendship for Fremont. He now had no private griefs, and it was only for the reason that Fremont was found to be incompetent for his position that he recommended his removal. He had acted from considerations of public duty. He then spoke at length of the disasters at Springfield and Lexington, to show that these were attributable to Fremont's incompetency. Those by whom he surrounded himself had settled themselves down upon us like obscene birds of prey. No men have as bad character as those who are Fremont's familiars. Of course there are honorable exceptions. No greater slander was uttered by any man than that at the time Fremont went to St. Louis it was a rebellious city. The declaration of martial law was, therefore, superinduced by his apprehension of imaginary danger.

Mr. Blair also examined Fremont's contracts, and other transactions. He spoke for about two hours, the time having by unanimous consent been extended.

Mr. COLFAX of Ind. said, while he differed with the Administration which he assisted in superseding Gen. Fremont, he desired to have it understood that, no matter whom the Administration put up or pull down, he would sustain with all his heart and soul and strength of mind against the rebels in arms. He apprehended that it would hereafter appear that the gentleman's (Blair's) feelings had perverted his judgment. He knew that all men were fallible. Gen. Fremont was impulsive and impetuous, and he regretted that Fremont had suffered the publication to which reference was made. With the obloquy heaped upon him, and with his previous reticence for six months, he (Colfax) regretted the publication at this time. The future would have done him justice. He was the only Major General who had gone out with his troops away from his headquarters in pursuit of the enemy, over field, valley and plain. No man could believe the aspersion of the gentleman from Missouri, that Fremont was a timid man. He did not approve Gen. Fremont's St. Louis contracts. He paid too much for them; but such faults were not confined to Gen. Fremont, which he (Colfax) briefly showed. He concurred in the statement of Mr. Blair, that St. Louis was a loyal city, for when, after Gen. Fremont was relieved from his command, he proceeded to that city, the people flocked by tens of thousands to welcome him. St. Louis then proved its loyalty. Mr. Colfax, in further reply to Mr. Blair, defended Gen. Fremont's military movements, and noticed the remark of the gentleman from Mo. that the hundred days of Gen. Fremont in that State were the saddest days of all.

"Oh no," said Mr. COLFAX, "it was a sadder day when Gen. Fremont was deposed; when the troops took up their line of march back to the settlements. From the mountain of confidence and hope they fell into the valley of despondency, and if Gen. Fremont had not been superseded, the army would have gone on."

Mr. Colfax concluded by saying that while Fremont was hunting the rebels, his enemies in St. Louis were hunting evidence to overwhelm him. As the gentleman from Missouri had preferred charges against Fremont, it was the duty of the Secretary of War to put him on his defense. The meanest man in the world was entitled to a fair hearing.

The House adjourned till evening.

Gen. Pillow Calls for a Rush to Arms.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Memphis papers of the 26th all say Gen. Pillow, in response to an urgent call, made a short, interesting and eloquent speech last night, explaining the circumstances of the battle of Ft. Donelson, and the cause of capitulation. He made an urgent appeal to Tennesseeans to "rush to arms" if they would sustain their renown gained on other fields. He said the present was full of gloom, but the future was hopeful, and if our armies will only fight as gallantly as did the dauntless spirits who were overwhelmed at Donelson, Southern independence will be achieved as certainly as he then addressed the audience. The *Appeal* says the speech of the General evinced the same courageous and fearless spirit which he has always exhibited in the field—that of invincibility.

Movements of War Vessels at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 6.—The steamer Mt. Vernon arrived here yesterday afternoon. She left Welden, N. C., Monday last. The Germandina was still there, and the sloop-of-war Jamestown was blockading New Island. The State of Georgia, Gemsbark and Albatross were at Beaufort.

The Mt. Vernon has not received a mail for forty days.

The Mt. Vernon took a prize on Friday last—the British schooner British Queen, which was attempting to run the blockade. She was sent with a prize crew to Philadelphia. The crew of the captured schooner were brought here by the Mt. Vernon.

The Constitution sailed to-day.

From the Upper Potomac—Untrue Reports Concerning Col. Geary.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., March 7.—Nothing new has occurred in this vicinity. Rumors were current in secession circles that Col. Geary was surrounded and cut to pieces, but it is untrue.

The Tuscarora and Sumter.

BOSTON, March 7.—The Federal gunboat Tuscarora remained near Gibraltar February 10th. She had changed her anchorage from Algesiras to Orange Grove, bringing her within three miles of the Sumter, but still in Spanish waters.

To be Hanged.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Private Joseph H. Kuhns, of the 2d Maryland regiment, will be hanged at Fort McHenry to-day, for the murder of Lieut. J. Davis Whitson.

Gen. Grant's Declaration of Martial Law in Tennessee—Order of Gen. Smith.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE, FORT DONELSON, TENN., Feb. 27.

General Order, No. 7—Extract.]

Tennessee having, by her rebellion, ignored all the laws of the United States, no courts will be allowed to act under State authority, but all cases coming within the reach of the military arm will be adjudicated by the authorities the Government has established within the State.

Martial law is, therefore, declared to exist over West Tennessee; and whenever a *sufficient* number of citizens return to their allegiance to maintain law and order over the territory, the military restriction here indicated will be removed.

By order of Major General U. S. GRANT.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adj. General.

FORBIDDING THE SALE OF LIQUOR.

HEADQUARTERS 2D DIVISION, DIST. OF WEST TENN., CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 24.

General Order No. 11.]

The sale of any spirituous or intoxicating liquors in any quantity is prohibited. Should any one violate this order he will be placed under guard for trial by court martial, and his liquor seized and held for hospital purposes. By order of Brigadier General C. F. SMITH.

THOS. J. NEWSHAM, Ass't. Adj't Gen'l.

The mortality among the rebels at Bowling Green was awful. The best informed inhabitants there are confident that between three and four thousand soldiers were buried in that vicinity, though great numbers of the sick were sent to Nashville. The dead were so carelessly buried, that the stench arising from the grave yards is horrible, and a committee has waited on the Kentucky Legislature, praying the appointment of a sanitary commission, to make an examination and report what can be done to avert a pestilence. If something is not done before warm weather sets in, the region about Bowling Green will not be habitable.

The Rebel Congress at Richmond solemnly reiterate their intention to die "in the last ditch." It is supposed that Floyd and Pillow left Donelson in all haste to find it.

For Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 21 Lake st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships, CITY OF NEW YORK, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF MANCHESTER, ETNA, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, VIGO, BOSPHORUS. ... Rates of passage as low as by any other line. ... CLEMSON, LECKIE & CO. General Western Agents, 21 Lasalle street, Chicago. ...

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

NOTICE.—Parties wishing to contract to deliver good sound merchantable CORN in ear or shelled, at Chicago, or Railroad Stations, or Illinois River, will hear of a purchaser by addressing "H." Post Office Box 1360, Chicago.

WANTED.—A Girl to do General Housework in a small family. References required. Apply at 34 North Dearborn st.

WANTED—To buy for Cash, A Lot on Clark street, North of Van Buren. Inquire at 118 Randolph street. G. W. WOODS.

WANTED—By two respectable girls—situations one as cook, the other to do chamber work and sewing, or to take care of children, in a private family. Good reference given. Address 216 Michigan street.

WANTED.—A First-rate Carriage Ironer, to whom good wages will be paid in cash every week. None but the very best workman need apply. Address "J. H. B." Box 2680, Post Office.

WANTED to borrow. $700 for one or two years on real estate security worth from $1,200 to $1,500. Address Post Office Box 71, Cayuga, Ill.

WANTED.—A situation in a Wholesale Grocery store, by an active young man who can give good city references. Would work gratis until navigation opens for a permanent situation. Address "B. E." Box 3891.

WANTED.—Parties wishing to buy EAR CORN on Commission, in the country, will please address the subscriber, stating present price of Corn, commission, cost of cribbing, freight to Chicago, &c. Would also buy Corn already cribbed at a fair price. A. C. CONOVER, Sterling, Illinois.

WANTED—To exchange for half cash, balance in city property, $18,000 worth of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Crockery and Hardware. The goods are very desirable, only bought about a year ago, and purchased for cash when goods were cheap, expressly for a first class country store. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers, 82 Lake st.

LOST.—This morning either in one of the Randolph Street Cars, or at the Ticket Office, a MUFF, Mink Fur. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the City Railway Office, corner of Randolph and State streets. Chicago, March 6th, 1862.

FOUND.—A Ladies' Porte Monaie, containing a Marriage Certificate, a small amount of money, &c. The owner can obtain the same at 199 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome Saloon, Bar Counter and Shelving, at less than half its cost. Also a Bagatell Table. Inquire at Room No. 5 Pardee's Building, cor. South Water and Wells streets.

TO RENT.—The large two-story frame dwelling house, now occupied by Jacob Beckee, Esq., in HYDE PARK; furnished. Is well built, and beautifully located in front of the Park, near the depot, with a fine view of the lake, a good garden, &c. Rent low to a good prompt tenant. Apply on the premises, or to HENRY BROOKES, 55 S Clark st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a man who can give the best references as to his being capable of conducting the management of a garden, farm, and understands the care of horses, or as general superintendent of a gentleman's place. Address "J. K.," Tribune Office.

BRICKS FOR SALE—By A. J. Knisely, at Reed & Slocum's office, 85 Dearborn street.

TO LET.—A large and pleasant Front Room (furnished) with Board, family small—three persons only—suitable for two single gentlemen, at No. 196 Third avenue. References exchanged.

PHOTOGRAPHER WANTED.—Wanted at Brand's Art Gallery, 108 and 110 Lake street, a good Photographer, immediately.

TO LEASE LOW ON LONG TIME—3 lots on Lake, 4 lots on Harrison street, West Side, or in exchange for South Side improved property, with part cash. Office room, corner Clark and South Water streets.

TO SAILORS.—I have for sale cheap a nice little schooner—the "EXPERIMENT,"—lays near Rush street bridge. JOHN B. KING, 242 South Water, foot of Franklin street. Office hours from 3 to 6 p. m.

FOR SALE.—180 Acres Land in Michigan, one mile from a good market, two miles from a railroad station, convenient to churches, schools, grist and saw mills, &c. 100 acres heavy timbered, 80 acres improved and under good cultivation; frame house, large new barn, and young orchard on the place. Also, in Chicago, a good two-story house and barn, with lease of lot, pleasantly located within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. Would exchange for western land with a party willing to pay about $1,000 difference. Address "C," Post Office Box 325, Chicago.

BEESWAX! BEESWAX!! BEESWAX!!! Another lot of BEESWAX wanted, for which we will pay cash. KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 11 La Salle street.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of Redmond & McNurray, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES REDMOND, MICHAEL McNURRAY. Chicago, March 1st, 1862.

LEASES LEASES LEASES LEASES LEASES LEASES (THE BEST FORM IN USE,) AND ALL OTHER BLANKS BLANKS BLANKS BLANKS BLANKS For sale by the Quire or Single Sheet, at the TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING, Railroad Printing, Book and Pamphlet Printing, Poster and Handbill Printing, And every conceivable kind of PRINTING, In best style and at short notice, at Tribune Office,—51 Clark Street.

WHEREAS.—By Mortgage, dated April 1, A. D. 1855, and recorded in Cook county, in book 29 of Mortgages, page 85, J. W. Waughop, and Ellen his wife, conveyed to R. K. Swift, L. C. Swift, J. S. Johnston, sub lots 5 and 6 of lots 7 and 8, block 13, Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago, to secure five bonds of the same date, therewith conditioned to pay each $1,000 in five years from date, and fifty interest notes or coupons of fifty dollars each, with power of sale in case of defaultive payment of said principal or interest. ... Chicago, March 8, 1862.

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE? But can I afford to do without one? THE PEACE-MAKER ... ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH. THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, ... VAN SHAACK, 47----State Street----47 HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool ... JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent. ... M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

LOST—Somewhere between Madison street and the river ... a Port Monaie containing ... The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this Office.

Auction Sales.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., CONTINUED SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SATINETS, AT AUCTION. We will sell at our salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, on MONDAY, March 10th, at 9½ o'clock, a large and fine assortment of seasonable dry goods, consisting in part of black alpaccas and bombazines, French Merinos and Delaines, colored and figured ginghams, lawns, cambrics, jaconets, plain and Swiss muslins, Marseilles and Lancaster counterpanes, table linens, linen diaper, Irish linen, toweling, curtain muslin, gloves, hosiery and a large variety of fancy goods and notions. ALSO—A large invoice of cloths, satinets, cassimeres, plaids, farmer's satin and cottonades. For sale without reserve. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY JOHN RANKIN, 177 - RANDOLPH STREET, - 177 360 PACKAGES GLASSWARE, INVOICE OF CROCKERY, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Cross Cut Saws, Kirmer Chisels, Augurs, &c., AT AUCTION. BY JOHN RANKIN. On TUESDAY morning, March 11, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell without reserve at Salesroom, 177 Randolph st., 360 packages glassware, consisting of Tumblers and Goblets, great variety, Sugars, Creams, Spoonholders, Salts, Nappies and covered ware, special jars, decanters, pickles, molasses cans, lamps and chimnies, wines, beer mugs, ale tumblers, high and low fruit bowls, &c., &c. ALSO—An invoice of Crockery, comprising a general assortment of Table and pocket cutlery, spoons, hardware, looking glasses, clocks, &c., &c. JOHN RANKIN, Auct'r.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, New and Second-hand Household Furniture, FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, &C., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, March 11th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, 82 Lake street, a large assortment of Parlor, Dining-room and Chamber Furniture, in oak walnut and mahogany. Also—A splendid assortment of marble-top chamber sets. Also, one rich gilt frame oval plate mirror. Sale positive. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, No. 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, March 11th, 1862, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold 290 cases Men's, Boy's and Youth's Boots, 25 cases Women's Boots and Shoes. TERMS CASH. SALE POSITIVE. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, March 10th, WEDNESDAY, March 12th, FRIDAY, March 14th, cloths, cassimeres, satinets bleached sheeting, dress goods, cottonades, ginghams, prints, undershirts, jackets, hose and hosiery, furnishing goods, clothing, jewelry. Also, at private sale, oil cloths and carpets. Terms Cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 LAKE ST. 150 Boxes of Glassware AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, March 12th, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, No. 82 Lake street, we will sell without reserve, for cash, an invoice of 150 Boxes first quality Glassware, Consisting in part of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, Champagnes, Covered Dishes and Bowls, Sugars, Creams, Jars, Jugs, Candlesticks, Molasses Cans, Syrups, Decanters, Saucers, Peppers, Salts, Beer Mugs, Nappies, Cordials, &c. Sale positive. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

E. & W. MORGAN. GOVERNMENT SALE At St. Louis, Missouri, of condemned and captured Horses, Mules, Wagons, &c., By order of Capt. WM. MYERS, Ass't. Quartermaster. On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY mornings, March 10th, 11th and 12th, we will sell by order of Captain WM. MYERS, Assistant Quartermaster, About 450 Horses and Mules, About 150 Brood Mares, Together With a Large Number of Wagons. The Sale on Monday Morning, March 10th, will commence at 10 o'clock, at Government Stables, on St. Ange Avenue and Hickory street. The Sale on Tuesday Morning, March 11th, at 10 o'clock, at Government Stables, on Franklin Avenue near Grand Avenue. The Sale on Wednesday Morning, March 12th, at 10 o'clock, at Benton Barracks. TERMS OF SALE—UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES or GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS, payable in the Department of the Missouri. Purchasers paying in Government Vouchers, will be required to make their own change. All purchasers will be required to pay for property as sold, and take immediate possession of same. E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office 44—Salesrooms 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn-St. (OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.) REGULAR SALE DAYS AT THESE SALESROOMS: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. All Goods Sold for Par Funds. Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TO IMPROVE THE BLOOD, TO GIVE TONE TO THE STOMACH, FOR GENERAL DEBILITY, Use the Great Tonic and Invigorator, BITTER WINE OF IRON. Prepared only and sold by SMITH & DWYER, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

BANK OF MONTREAL. CHICAGO, February 27th, 1862. I am advancing on Produce in store, ON SHORT OR LONG TIME, Payable in Chicago or Eastern Cities, as preferred. Sight and time bills on points in Canada, cashed on favorable terms. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000! Which is the property of Policy Holders. This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country. As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in. Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence. Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and applications for insurance received by E. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago, H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin. Post Office address Milwaukee.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS, CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862. TINNERS' STOCK. PRICES REDUCED. IC—10x14 Tin ... $10.50 Per Box. IX—10x14 Tin ... $13.00 " IC—14x20 Charcoal Terne, $10.25 " All other sizes same proportion to NEW YORK COST. The above prices are for best quality Charcoal Brands. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Metal Warehouse, 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

THE CONTRABANDS OF PORT ROYAL.

Political economists may write, and politicians may discuss theories with regard to the great question of our age, or each may, as too many of both classes are still doing, avoid the question altogether, but meanwhile resistless as the advance of the glacier, it is steadily being pushed forward in the march of events—*what shall be done with the black man?* Avoided altogether he cannot be. The priest and Levite that would pass by on the other side are finding him in their path wherever their feet are turned, for new and direct phases are presented which were unforeseen, while as yet the rebellion was undeveloped. It was easy enough to say "let the nigger alone" so long as the masters were all loyal under the Union, for upon them devolved the responsibility of his provender, clothing, breeding and sale. The small margin of malcontent blacks who proved rebellious and fugacious from a care so comprehensive were, to be sure, an evil, but of no serious magnitude. So Humanity and Religion congratulated each other at a release from such considerations. But now the matter comes up in quite another form. The picture that gave us the patriarchial South Carolina Abraham, with his dusky Hagars and their yellow Ishmaels, sleek and contented, now reveals Abraham on his travels, with his bondmen deserted.

The inquiry now is not in reference to persons to be made free, but of persons now free who ask "What do you mean to do with us?" Our armies have seized two hundred plantations in South Carolina, where 20,000 unregarded and unpitied negroes appeal to our sympathies. These persons by their masters' own abandonment are fairly free, and will never again come to be slaves to their former masters, or to any living man. That curse is rolled away from them.

And what is to be done with them? They are men, women and children, some of them with the best blood of the South in their veins. The admixture has, to be sure neither heightened nor diminished their merely human wants. The desolations of war are upon and around them in the helplessness to which Chattelism reduces its victims. The man who cannot even own his own offspring is poor indeed, and the patriarchs in exile have made no provision for them. Even their poor peck of corn per week is denied them between the torch of the retreating masters and the necessities of the army. Their condition is shown by the following from official sources:

"Upon two of the islands there is, comparatively, a supply. Upon the others there is almost nothing; and at this moment there is actual starvation among some of them. No less than one hundred cattle have been taken from a single plantation for beef for the troops. With their only suit of clothing hanging in rags from their limbs, they are in a state of dire necessity. A few of them are employed upon two of the islands by the Government, where they receive a pittance, but upon the other islands they must perish if not relieved. Were provisions for sale they are penniless, and by April there will not be a mouthful of food for any of them."

This is the aspect taken by the great question of the age, not gradually developed, but bursting upon us the first fruitage of the rebellion. We are glad to notice the spirit in which the matter has been received by the public in Eastern cities, where large meetings have been held, comprising the best and most intelligent portions of society almost irrespective of differences of politics and creed.

The National Relief Association has been formed, with a managing committee of twelve. Auxiliary committees have been asked for in other cities, who will work in harmony with the New York Committee. Secretary Chase has approved the plan, and Messrs. French and Lee have sailed for Port Royal, with about forty male and female teachers and superintendents, under the auspices of the Association. The generous West, with all its sacrifices for the war, will not be left behind in this great work, and should not. Chicago and her sister cities have been wont to respond liberally to relieve the suffering, and burdened as our citizens are by the war that slavery has brought upon us, they will not turn deaf ears to the cry that comes to us from the life-long victims of the monster iniquity, now released to commence a new and progressive stage of existence. Let there be a movement of our communities in this direction.

THE ARITHMETIC OF SECESSIA.

Great and painful have been the yearnings of the Southern mind for a release from its dependence upon the North for the necessaries and luxuries that sustain and dignify humanity, such comprising, in this case, nearly everything but negro whipping and manstealing, the latter about the only arts that have flourished in Dixie's pleasant land; not to forget the process of negro-bleaching the highest achievement of southern science. Born of this vast yearning, like the tails of monkies from their necessities, are coming to light results that could scarcely have been hoped for in so short a time. We have recently given our readers encouraging proofs of the advancement of the purely Southern muse, the cupfulls from the coveted Helicon that is to flow hard by the throne of the Southern Dagon, having no connection with Northern streams polluted by the songs of Whittier and Longfellow and other bards who have too often in their poet's eye that fateful image, which has become enrolled among the Southern furies; we refer to the symbolic female who wears the Roman cap of *Liberty*. A purely Southern literature has been wanted, of all classes, from the religious Sambo and Toney to the romance of millenial Southern life, where the lion lies down with the lamb, gets the lion's share, as a master should, and if we may borrow the irreverent phrase, the "*lam*" falls liberally to the portion of Sambo.

But most of all were desired purely Southern school books. Dictionaries that were not too florid in definitions of the word Liberty, were very gentle on the synonyms for Emancipation, and softened the explanations of the word Slave. Was it not time, when both Webster and Worcester had committed all these unabridged outrages upon the nascent Southern mind. The muse of History was also to be evoked. There were certain old records of early Virginia, peopled by the offscourings of London stews, and South Carolina, with its early portion in life of needy adventurers, seedy younger sons, and broken down soldiers of fortune. This must be amended in the school histories for Southern youth, who were further to be guarded against injurious contact with the world's records of Manumission. Then, too, the School Readers were pernicious, and the books of Declamations and school Dialogues little short of firebrands, since compilers would not abstain from incendiary rantings about Freedom, and even admitted Cowper, and Wadsworth, and Whittier, into their pages. This, of course, was not to be borne. Nor were geographies more tolerable that gave the lie in all their pages to their indigenous Debow, indulged in neat wood cuts of thriving Northern villages, and, for illustrations of Southern life, gave wide expanses of cane and cotton fringed with low cabins, enlivened with a nigger driver and his knotted cat, or cane brakes, with a foreground of alligators. Not to be borne at all, of course.

But the culmination of Southern achievement in the line of school books, comes in a pioneer effort at arithmetical reform. Think of the genius that has conceived a purely Southern Algebra. Of this we started out to speak. It was the work of no less than a military officer, one Major D. H. Hill, of whom it is painful to add, since it is an early quenching of a great Southern light, that he fell into the meddlesome hands of Gen. Burnside at Roanoke. It was left for this Major to combine patriotism and mathematics, and reduce purely Southern sentiment to blackboard and slate and pencil demonstration. These from Major Hill's Algebra.

"A Yankee mixes a certain quantity of wooden nutmegs, which cost him one-fourth of a cent apiece, with a quantity of real nutmegs, worth four cents apiece," &c.

"A Northern railroad is assessed $120,000 damages for contusions and broken limbs caused by a collision of cars, &c."

"The years in which the Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut sent treasonable messages to their Legislatures is numbered by four digits, &c."

"The battle-field of Buena Vista is 6½ miles from Saltillo. Two Indiana volunteers ran away from the field of battle at the same time, &c."

We wish for Major Hill's early release on his parole of honor to devote himself to school books of this stamp. His ideas might be extended to cover the whole range of the science of numbers. It is hardly to be expected that any such problems as the following will commend themselves to him. Say for young beginners:

Four rebel Generals were in command at Fort Donelson, two ran away. How many were left?

A Confederate treasury note will buy two cards of gingerbread. How many will four buy next year?

Simms was the sole great savan of C. S. A. until Maury was added. How many has the Confederacy now?

There were thirteen States set off to the Confederacy by Bull Run Russell. How many are left? (Intended to foster a purely Southern *guess*.)

We might thus go on indefinitely in a direction Major Hill assuredly will never take. But there are problems that surely should invite his earliest attention. What more practical problem for the study of young Virginia than that which has been the pursuit of old Virginia this half century. It might be neatly introduced into a neat question of Geometrical Progression, the number of pickaninnies for the Southern market to be derived from Dinah and her progeny in twenty-five years. But we pause. Let Major Hill get up his purely Southern Science of Numbers at once.

Retrenchment in Public Expenses.

The heavy burden of taxation which the people will hereafter for some years be obliged to bear on account of the war, warns them to greater economy in public as well as private expenses, and beginning with Congress, the work of "cutting down" salaries and fees has now nearly run through the list of Federal, State and Municipal functionaries. It will be interesting to gather some information on this point—how much will be saved to the people every year. It is not expected that enough will be saved to equalize the new Federal taxation, but if that is heavy, the saving elsewhere is also enormous. The Legislature of Kentucky has been devising how it may save $200,000 on salaries, jury fees, etc. Cincinnati has reduced the salaries of municipal officers $40,000. The State of Ohio cuts off twenty per cent. everywhere—a saving of several hundred thousand. Iowa makes a reduction of about $80,000 in only one or two items. The Massachusetts and New York Legislatures are hard at work on the same subject of retrenchment. Lucrative civil offices will not be the order of politics for some years. We have not the figures at hand, but believe the expenses of our popular governments—Federal, State and local—have been estimated at some $300,000,000 annually. Twenty per cent. is an assistance of fifty millions towards the Federal tax, or equal to about one-third of it.

From Camp Dubois, at Jonesboro.

The regiments of Colonels Thomas W. Harris (54th), and Silas C. Toler (60th), organized at Jonesboro, Ill., for what has been popularly known as the "Kentucky brigade," have moved to Cairo, having each been filled up to the full number of 1,000 men by drafts from the regiments of Colonels Moro and True, at the same camp. These two regiments still retain, however, about 500 men each, and expect to be in the field not later than the 1st of April. Colonel McCarty continues to be in command of Camp Dubois. The organization of the 54th and 60th regiments is as follows:

FIFTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel—Thomas W. Harris, Shelbyville.
Lieut. Colonel—Granville Mitchell, Mattoon.
Major—A. J. Chapman, Charleston.
Quartermaster—George Monroe, Charleston.
Captains—Woodruff, of Pana; Monroe, of Mattoon; Logan, of Douglas county; Frisbie, of Jasper county; Hannah, of Paris; Roessler, of Shelby county; Belknap, of Clark county; Odear, of Mason county; Roding, of Vandalia; and Boatman, of Douglas county.

SIXTIETH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel—Silas C. Toler, Jonesboro.
Lieutenant Colonel—Wm. B. Anderson, Mount Vernon.
Major—Samuel Hess, Vienna.
Quartermaster—C. Crouch, McLeansboro.
Captains—Davidson, of Anna; Evans, of Vienna; Goddard, of Vienna; McDonald, of Grayville; Davis of McLeansboro; Frizzel, of Jonesboro; Alden, of McLeansboro; Moss, of Mount Vernon; May, of Claremont; Reagains, of Golconda.

Colonel Harris of the 54th, and Quartermaster Crouch, of the 60th, were members of the last Legislature. Both regiments are essentially "Egyptians," having hardly any recruits North of the line of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. They are mostly Democrats, and all good Union men.

The Latest Kansas Imbroglio.

The Kansas Legislature voted to adjourn on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and the Senate, having the impeachment cases before it, is to meet in June, as a special court for the trial of Gov. Robinson, the Secretary of State and the Auditor. Gov. Robinson threatened to veto the bill convening the Senate in June, as also the appropriation bill which included an item to pay expenses of the trial, but the State Attorney General told him very sharply that he dare not do it, and it was not expected he would. The Senate has made a good preparation for the trial by ousting four of its number who held military commissions under Gov. Robinson, and by so much the more are the chances improved that the impeached officers will be removed. Senator Stevens, of Lawrence, the accomplice of Robinson in the $50,000 fraud, has not yet been expelled, and it may be difficult to make a case against him for that purpose. We extract a "Robinson nugget" from the Topeka correspondence of the Leavenworth *Conservative*:

The House had up the appropriation bill to-day, (Feb. 25,) and the first punch that was made at it was to strike out the item "secret service fund, to be used by the Governor, one thousand dollars." The manner in which our immaculate Governor used a similar appropriation last year, may be inferred from the following taken from the Auditor's report: June 26—C. Robinson, messenger to Washington to secure arms $467.18. The "pint" of the joke is that G. W. Deitzler was the "messenger." He never saw the Secretary of War while in Washington. "Oct. 23—C. Robinson, horse and buggy hire, $522.50." Same date—"C. Robinson, horse and buggy hire, $180." Oct. 26—"C. Robinson, horse and buggy hire, $300." Thus our "gay and festive" Chief Magistrate has indulged in the luxury of a "horse and buggy" to the tune of $1,000. A bill is being prepared providing for the establishment of a State livery stable, the employment of hostlers, drivers, &c. Bancroft, Brodhead and Gunn, after leaving the Senate, will probably receive the appointment of hostlers.

☞ Gen. Halleck was lately guilty of giving expression to the following *bon mot*: Col. Wyman, the commandant at Rolla, on being ordered by Gen. Curtis to join him with his regiment, telegraphed to St. Louis for instructions as to what he should do with this *Post*—as there was no one here to relieve him of his command. In reply to his message General Halleck sent him the following: "*Stick the post in the ground, and go on.*" The "boys" of the Thirteenth Illinois complied with the *first* part of the order, next day, by raising a flag-staff in front of head quarters, one hundred and twenty feet high. The last clause of the order remains to be executed, as they have not yet "gone on."

☞ The military hospitals at Indianapolis are so crowded with the sick "secesh" that the old post office building has been hired and fitted up with accommodations for two hundred and fifty patients. There are one hundred and forty patients at the Gymnasium hospital, many of whom are so low that they cannot recover. Care is taken to preserve all records or memorandums that the dying may wish to leave, and the friends of the deceased will be enabled at some future time to recover the bodies should they desire to do so.

☞ The change of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island boundary line went into effect on Saturday, March 1st, and the Massachusetts towns of Pawtucket and Seekonk went over to Rhode Island, (to be one town known as East Providence,) while Fall River gained something by taking in what has heretofore been in Rhode Island. The change was celebrated in the towns along the new boundary with much pomp, and special elections were held to provide officers for the new order of things.

☞ It will be remembered that Italian and New York gossips were busy, in 1858, over the departure of Mrs. Brannan from Staten Island, and her appearance in Rome with Powell T. Wyman of Boston, with whom she had formed an "affinity." The husband of Mrs. Brannan, then a Captain of Artillery, is now a Brigadier General and in command at Key West. Mr. Wyman is Colonel of the Massachusetts 16th regiment at Fortress Monroe. Gen. Brannan has filed a petition at Washington for a divorce. Mrs. B. is, no one knows where.

☞ Rev. Dr. A. G. Peabody, successor to Dr. Huntington as preacher to the University, is acting President of Harvard College, made vacant by the death of Dr. Felton.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEFENSE.

His Statement and Evidence, as Presented to the Joint Committee of the two Houses on the Conduct of the War.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1862.

To the Hon. Mr. Wade, Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, &c.

Agreeably to a suggestion of the Committee, I make the following statement concerning my administration of the Western Department. Notwithstanding my unwillingness to engross the time of the Committee, I shall have to ask that they will take the trouble too look over the documents which I have appended to this statement; and which comprehend the most important letters, orders, and telegraphic communications concerning some of the most important events and acts of the period referred to. The magnitude of the department and its interests, the amount of business required to be done, the inadequacy of means, and the short space into which many events were crowded, together with the many accusations and the strained and rigorous account to which the Western Department has been held, make it impossible to present the subject with fairness in a brief paper. In my desire not to cumber this statement, and having respect to my character of witness before you Committee, I have omitted facts and considerations in vindication of myself on points where I have been attacked, but into which I shall ask the Committee to examine. This paper is only directed to leading points, leaving their details, and what is more directly personal to myself, to the testimony of witnesses I have asked to have summoned, and to the accompanying papers.

When in July last I was assigned the command of the Western Department, it comprehended with Illinois all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains, including New-Mexico.

No special object was given me in charge to do, nor was I furnished with any particular plan of a campaign. The general discussions at Washington resulted in the understanding that the great object in view was the descent of the Mississippi, and for its accomplishment I was to raise and organize an army, and when I was ready to descend the river, I was to let the President know. My command was then to be extended over Kentucky and down the left bank of the Mississippi. For military reasons it was judged inexpedient to do so in the beginning.

Full discretionary powers of the amplest kind were conferred on me. Not a line of written instructions was given me. The leading object of the campaign being settled, the details of its accomplishment and the management of my Department were left to my own judgment.

While at Washington I informed myself fully of the unprepared condition of the West, and its want of arms, from the Governor of Illinois.

Of the Illinois contingent, 7,000 men were unarmed. Their cavalry was without horses or sabres, their artillery companies had hardly any guns, and were wholly without equipments. Upon this information I procured an order for 7,000 stand of arms, which, upon my arrival in New York two days after, I found had been countermanded. Upon my complaint to Washington, and upon the direct interposition of the President, Major Hagner was sent to aid me in procuring what I judged immediately necessary for the Department. With him I arranged for getting together from various arsenals, and forwarding to St. Louis, arms and equipments sufficient for the complete equipment of an army corps of 23,000 men.

In the meantime, the rebellion in the West was daily assuming a more threatening aspect. In the northwest aggravated disorders had broken out. Gen. Pope was urgently requesting to take the field with the remainder of the Illinois contingents; Gen. Harding was asking re-inforcements for Cairo and the southeast, and Gen. Lyon for Springfield and the southwest.

Urged by this serious condition of affairs, I applied to Gen. Scott for permission to take the field immediately, with any instructions he might have to give me. Having received this permission, and being informed there were no instructions for me, I left New York on the day following the battle of Manassas, and reached my command at St. Louis on the 25th day of July.

At this time the State of Missouri was throughout rebellious. A rebel faction in every county, at least equal to the loyal population in numbers, and excelling it in vindictiveness and energy. The local government was in confusion and unable to aid. St. Louis itself was a rebel city, and, as a rule, the influential and wealthy citizens were friendly to secession.

Of the new levies of the Federal troops, few were in the field—the term of enlistment of the three months' men was just expiring—the troops in service had not been paid; were badly equipped and badly supplied; and, in addition to the rebel parties which swarmed throughout the State, a Confederate army of nearly 50,000 men was already on its Southern frontier.

Gen. Pope was in North Missouri, with nearly all my disposable forces; Gen. Lyon was at Springfield, with about 7,800 men, and Gen. Prentiss was holding Cairo, with seven regiments. Gen. Lyon's troops were, in greater part, three months' men, whose term of service was ending, and all of Gen. Prentiss's force was in the same condition.

The arms collected for me in New York had been directed to Virginia, and I had neither money nor credit. Want of arms and want of money were the chief difficulties to be met, while the necessity to meet the enemy on three sides at once was urgent and imminent. There was no lack of men. The loyal population of the West, and among them the Germans, with a noble unanimity, were willing to come in mass to the standard of the Union.

The saving of time demanded by these most urgent circumstances made me especially anxious to retain the services of the Home Guard regiments and three months' men, whose term of service was just expiring. These were themselves anxious to remain in service, but the destitution of their families, made so by their absence and failure to receive the pay due them, rendered this impossible. In this necessity I directed the use of part of an unappropriated sum lying in the United States Treasury, and reported the reason and fact of my conduct to the President in the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
[Unofficial.] ST. LOUIS, July 30, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—You were kind enough to say that as occasions of sufficient gravity arose, I might send you a private note.

I have found this command in disorder, nearly every county in an insurrectionary condition, and the enemy advancing in force by different points of the Southern frontier. Within a circle of 50 miles around Gen. Prentiss there are about 12,000 of the Confederate forces, and 5,000 Tennesseeans and Arkansas men, under Hardee, well armed with rifles, are advancing upon Ironton. Of these, 2,000 are cavalry, which yesterday morning were within 24 hours march of Ironton. Col. Bland who had been seduced from this post, is falling back upon it. I have already reinforced it with one regiment, sent on another this morning, and fortified it. I am holding the railroad to Ironton and that to Rolla, so securing our connections with the South. Other measures which I am taking, I will not trust to a letter, and I write this only to inform you as to our true condition, and to say that if I can obtain the material aid I am expecting you may feel secure that the enemy will be driven out and the State reduced to order. I have ordered Gen. Pope back to North Missouri, of which he is now in command. I am sorely pressed for want of arms. I have arranged with Adams's Express Company to bring me everything with speed, and will buy arms to-day in New York. Our troops have not been paid, and some regiments are in a state of mutiny, and the men whose term of service is expired generally refuse to enlist. I lost a fine regiment last night from inability to pay them a portion of the money due. This regiment had been intended to move on a critical post last night. The Treasurer of the United States has here $300,000 entirely unappropriated. I applied to him yesterday for $100,000 for my Paymaster General Andrews, but was refused. We have not an hour for delay. There are three courses open to me. One, to let the enemy possess himself of some of the strongest points in the State, and threaten St. Louis, which is insurrectionary. Second: To force a loan from Secession banks here. Third: To use the money belonging to the Government, which is in the Treasury here. Of course I will neither loose the State nor permit the enemy a foot of advantage. I have infused energy and activity into the Department, and there is a thorough good spirit in officers and men. This morning I will order the Treasurer to deliver the money in his possession to Gen. Andrews, and will send a force to the Treasury to take the money, and will direct such payments as the exigency requires. I will hazard everything for the defense of the Department you have confided to me, and I trust to you for support.

With respect and regard, I am yours truly,
J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen. commanding.
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

I respectfully ask the attention of the Committee to this letter, because the Investigating Committee in their report, have made this act a serious charge against me, holding me up to the reprobation of the country, as having acted in a manner "arbitrary and illegal, dangerous to "constitutional liberty and in defiance of law and superior authority"—(Page 78 and page 116.)

They further say that this act was "alarming, unjustifiable, and deserving severest censure, especially as there was no pretense of any military or other necessity to justify this outrage."

That no reply was made to the above quoted letter, or objection made to the act, will be sufficient to satisfy the Committee that I was expected to do any act which in my judgment the public service might require; or to use the words of a Cabinet Minister in the confidence of the administration:

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1861.

DEAR GENERAL: I have two telegrams from you, but find it impossible now to get any attention to Missouri or western matters from the authorities here. You will have to do the best you can, and take all needful responsibility to defend and protect the people over whom you are specially set. * * *

Yours truly, and in haste, M. BLAIR.

I ask the Committee to couple the facts set out in these letters, and the distress of General Lyon for want of money with which to retain his troops, with the censure of the Committee.

[The General omits to acknowledge the five millions of cash he received at various times from the government, and the eleven millions of credit, making an expenditure of *sixteen* millions in three months, under his immediate supervision.—ED. TRIB.]

With what has been said concerning the situation of affairs in Missouri, a glance at the map will make it apparent that Cairo was the point which first demanded attention. The force under Gen. Lyon could retreat, but the position at Cairo could not be abandoned—the question of holding Cairo was one which involved the safety of the whole Northwest. Had the taking of St. Louis followed the defeat of Manassas, the disaster might have been irretrievable, while the loss of Springfield, should our army be compelled to fall back upon Rolla, would only carry with it the loss of a part of Missouri—a loss greatly to be regretted, but not irretrievable. Having re-enforced Cape Girardeau and Ironton by the utmost exertions, I succeeded in getting together and embarking with a force of 3,800 men five days after my arrival in St. Louis.

From St. Louis to Cairo was an easy day's journey by water, and transportation abundant. To Springfield was a week's march, and before I could have reached it, Cairo would have been taken, and with it, I believe, St. Louis.

On my arrival at Cairo, I found the force under Gen. Prentiss reduced to 1,200 men, consisting mainly of a regiment which had agreed to await my arrival.

A few miles below—at New Madrid—Gen. Pillow had landed a force estimated at 20,000, which subsequent events showed was not exaggerated. Our force, greatly increased to the enemy by rumors, drove him to a hasty retreat, and permanently secured the position. To these facts the accompanying papers and the testimony of Gen. Prentiss and other officers is offered to the Committee.

I returned to St. Louis on the 4th of August, having in the meantime ordered Col. Stephenson's regiment from Boonville, and Colonel Montgomery, from Kansas, to march to the relief of Gen. Lyon.

Immediately upon my return from Cairo, I set myself at work, amid incessant demands upon my time from every quarter, principally to provide reinforcements for Gen. Lyon.

I do not accept Springfield as a disaster belonging to my administration. Causes wholly out of my jurisdiction had already prepared the defeat of Gen. Lyon, before my arrival at St. Louis. His letter to me of the 9th August, with other papers annexed, will show that I was already in communication with him, and that he knew his wants were being provided for. It will be seen that I had all reasonable expectations of being able to relieve him in time, and had he been able to adhere to the course indicated in his letter, a very short time would have found him efficiently sustained:

SPRINGFIELD, MO., August 9, 1861.

GENERAL:—I have just received your note of the 6th inst., by special messenger.

I retired to this place, as I have before informed you, reaching here on the 5th. The enemy followed to within ten miles of here. He has taken a strong position and is recruiting his supplies of horses, mules, and provisions by forages into the surrounding country; his large force of mounted men enabling him to do this without much annoyance from me.

I find my position extremely embarrassing, and am at present unable to determine whether I shall be able to maintain my ground or forced to retire. I can resist any attack from the front, but if the enemy move to surround me I must retire. I shall hold my ground as long as possible, though I may, without knowing how far, endanger the safety of my entire force, with its valuable material, being induced, by the important considerations involved, to take this step. The enemy yesterday made a show of force about five miles distant, and has doubtless a full purpose of making an attack upon me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. LYON, Brig. Gen. Vols. Com'g.
Major General J. C. FREMONT, Commanding Western Department, St. Louis, Mo.

Upon the 10th of August General Lyon was killed in battle.

The charge that Gen. Lyon had in any way suffered from my neglect was a surprise upon me. I heard nothing of it at the time, and believe it to have been an after thought. Further to disprove it, in connection with what has been said above, I refer to the statements of Adjutant Generals Harding and Kelton, through whose hands the business of the Department at that time passed. Col. Harding was Gen. Lyon's Adjutant General, charged with the management of affairs in Missouri during his absence.

In the letter referred to, he says:

Gen. Fremont *was not* inattentive to the situation of Gen. Lyon's column, and went so far as to remove the garrison of Booneville, in order to send him aid. During the first days of August, troops arrived in the city in large numbers. Nearly all of them were unarmed; all were without transportation. Regiment after regiment laid for days in the city, without any equipments, for the reason that the Arsenal was exhausted, and arms and accoutrements had to be brought from the East. From these men Gen. Lyon would have had reinforcements, although they were wholly unpracticed in the use of the musket, and knew nothing of movements in the field; but in the meantime the battle of the 10th of August was fought.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Late Ass't Adj. Gen. upon Staff of Brig. Gen. Lyon.

It was under this great necessity, a greater than which is not likely to occur during this war, and to provide among other demands—relief for General Lyon—that on the 6th of August I made the purchase of Austrian guns, for which I am censured by a Committee charged to "investigate frauds."—(Page 40.)

I abstain from pursuing this subject further than to say that although it was a good arm, the arm itself was not a matter of choice, as this telegram will show:

ST. LOUIS, July 29, 1861.

To Major Hagner, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New York:

The Agent of Adams's Express Company here has offered to bring me, by passenger train, any arms directed to me. Send everything you have for me by passenger train, for which the Express Company will provide. Your letter of 24th received. There were no arms at the Arsenal here to meet the order given for the 5,000. We must have arms—any arms, no matter what.

J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen. Com'g W. D.

Twelve thousand had been in service, thirteen thousand were new. They were percussion muskets—solid and strong—pronounced by Austrian officers to be considered, in that service, a good weapon; preferred by Gen. Asboth for his division, in their unaltered condition, and were in the hands of some of my best regiments at Springfield, and scattered over the country in various corps, although the Committee say "they were not in use." I think it due to myself to say that this Committee came to St. Louis during my absence in the field, and no notice was at any time given me that my military acts were to be brought under examination, nor has any copy of the testimony, collected during their proceedings, been furnished me, of which I might avail myself in reply.

On the 13th of August intelligence of the battle of Wilson's Creek reached me at St. Louis. I expected an immediate advance by the enemy. I informed the President and the Governors of the neighboring States, requesting that all the disposable force that could be spared should be sent at once to Missouri. Fortunately dissension in the camp of the enemy prevented them from using that success, and gave time, which I used, to carry on as rapidly as possible the plan I had adopted for the defense of the State. This was to fortify Girardeau, Ironton, Rolla and Jefferson City, with St. Louis as a base, holding these places with sufficient garrisons, and leaving the army free for operations in the field. It certainly seems superfluous to speak of the importance of St. Louis, but as the expediency of fortifying it has been questioned, it may be well to remind the Committee that it was the first military position in the Western Department. Many of the things I am required to prove are as self-evident as this. St. Louis, then, is situated on the great highway of the Mississippi River at a point where it is crossed by all the principal roads from the East, having itself seven different lines of communication to the interior and opposite ends of the State; that it is the great center of politics and trade, and the object to which the efforts of the enemy were constantly directed and invited by the powerful and wealthy portions of the citizens. It was certainly prudent to render permanently secure, beyond the reach of contingency, this great depot for supplies and reserves, and safe retreat for an army in the possible event of a disaster.

The importance of fortifying St. Louis had early occupied the attention of General Lyon, who had decided upon a plan much the same as that now adopted, and under the advice of the same officer by whom the present sites were selected, but which he was unable to carry out.

The necessity of these fortifications were concurred in by officers of unimpeachable loyalty and capacity. And such also was the judgment of the loyal inhabitants, to whom they gave, for the first time, a sense of protection and security. They were laid out with a view to command the city itself, as well as the approaches to it. The defenses which rest upon St. Louis constitutes the dyke which separates the South from the North-west. It is easy, after a precaution has been successful, to say that it was not needed. I did not choose to expose myself to the chance of a neglect—either at St. Louis or Paducah—for both of which I have been censured, and with equal ignorance in either case. The unfairness of this attack consists in judging what was necessary for St. Louis then by its condition when I left the department.

I ask the Committee to bear in mind that the plan for the defense of the State, and my operations generally, were all conducted in reference to the descent of the Mississippi, to which all preparations tended. To complete the defense of St. Louis, after the withdrawal of the army, five regiments of infantry, with one battalion of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, were considered amply sufficient.

It has been objected that I did not employ the troops under my command, instead of hired labor, for this work. I did this in the exercise of my judgment. I did not consider it expedient to employ the volunteer troops in a work of this magnitude, involving so much labor and exposure. The hot suns and heavy night dews of the unhealthy months of August and September need to be avoided in that climate. The troops were so little acquainted with arms that all their time was needed to fit them for the field, while on the other hand, the employment of hired labor was of great service in tranquilizing the city, and relieving the wide-spread distress the war had entailed on it, and which private charity had exhausted itself in endeavoring to relieve.

Concerning the contract for this work, the Committee of Investigation say that it was made under the "special order and direction of Gen. Fremont," and concerning the payments, that they were made upon his "personal order." The following extract will show that not only was I recognized to have this power, but that I was so late as the 3d of September counseled to exercise it by Quartermaster Gen. Meigs:

WASHINGTON, September 3, 1861.

[Extracts from Letters of the Hon. M. Blair, P. M. G.]

"Meigs begged me this afternoon to get you to order 15-inch guns from Pittsburgh for your gunboats. He says that the boats can empty any battery the enemy can make with such guns. He advises that you contract for them directly yourself, telling the contractor you will direct your ordnance officer to pay for them."

* * * * * * *

Concerning the contractor the Committee say that he is "a Californian who followed Fremont to St. Louis."

I left California for Europe on the 1st of January. On the 1st of August, I think, Mr. Beard left there, coming overland to St. Louis.

I never wrote him, or in any way communicated with him, or knew of his intended coming. His arrival was equally a surprise and pleasure to me.

I knew him to be a man of unusual energy and capacity, accustomed to the management of men on large works, and immediately applied to him to undertake the building of the fortifications. I sent an officer with him to make his examinations, and he began his work, I think, on the second day after his arrival. I assigned him one of my ablest officers to lay out and superintend the work, and to remain constantly with him, gave him every facility he asked, and drove him to the extent of his capacity. Six thousand men were employed upon it, working night and day, and it was finished rapidly, in a workmanlike and durable manner. Extra pay was allowed to the laborers, forty cents per day, I think, and extra expenses incurred under the pressure authorized. I was satisfied with him and the work done by him. I asked no bond from him, because he was a stranger and could give none. He began his work before the contract was made; an accident delayed its execution by Gen. McKinstry. When the prices for his work were under discussion, and were referred to me by Gen. McKinstry, I directed this officer to reduce them to what was just and reasonable to both parties, having reference to the circumstances under which the work was done, and the extra prices that had been paid, so as to leave the contractor what might be strictly a fair profit on his labor, and his decision, whatever it was, was approved by me. For cost of construction, and other details with which I am not acquainted, I respectfully refer the Committee to the testimony of the Quartermaster and the contractor, whom I have asked to have summoned.

To show their nature and value, the report and testimony of the engineers who planned and were superintending the work, will be furnished the Committee. The object aimed at was the completion of the city defenses in the shortest possible time. The works are thoroughly and well built, covering and comprehending the city itself and the surrounding country on a length of about ten miles, and the total cost is, I think, less than $300,000.

In my judgment, having in view the time and manner in which they were built, the money was well applied, and as a measure of expediency and policy, it was fully worth to the Government what it cost.

And while examining into the conduct and events of the war, I think it right to call the attention of your Committee to the fact that a Committee charged to "investigate frauds" came into a Department which was under martial law, in the midst of civil dissensions, encouraging insubordination, discrediting and weakening the authority of the Commanding General, then absent in the field, and I offer testimony to show that their conduct while at St. Louis created a public opinion that their special object was to make out a case against myself which should justify my removal from that Department. (See page 79 of that report.) And I offer testimony to show that they avoided and declined to receive, and have suppressed, testimony which militated against this object, and further to show that there are in their report many inaccuracies and perversions and some positive falsehoods.

The labors of the Investigating Committee appear to have resulted in a single resolution, in which the purchase of certain arms by myself is made a prominent subject. With respect to the sale of these arms by the Government, I have nothing to say. They were new, and I am told were sold without being condemned. The contract price at which they were bought by the Government was, I believe, $17.50. The price at which they are set down in the Ordnance Manual is $21. After they had been rifled and otherwise improved, I purchased them at $22. Taking into consideration the advance in price of arms, caused by the war, I submit that the purchase is not deserving of special censure. I have digressed from the rule laid down at the outset in this paper, but the passage of the resolution, which is soon to be before the House, would be a vote of censure, and as the report itself, together with the official accusations have been broadly spread over the country, I respectfully ask that the Committee will cause this statement, together with the accompanying documents, to have equal and immediate publicity given to them, in order that Congress may act understandingly, and the censure asked for go where it properly belongs.

The turbulent condition of the State at the end of August, rendered it in my juegment necessary to issue a proclamation extending martial law to the State of Missouri, and enforcing some penalties for rebellion.

As explanatory of some of the difficulties of my position, and of my ideas concerning the conduct of the war in my Department, I refer the Committee to the annexed correspondence with the President in this connection.

So late as the 6th, to the 10th September, as accompanying papers under this date show, no immediate danger was apprehended for Jefferson City or Lexington.

Price was still on the Upper Osage, and I was organizing as rapidly as possible a force to march from Rolla and from Jefferson City upon Springfield, with the intention of forcing him to retreat or cutting off his communications with Arkansas. Want of transportation, arms and money, was delaying this movement. We had just effected lodgments at Paducah and Fort Holt, and were occupied in contesting with the rebels in Western Kentucky, for which, re-enforcements were constantly required. The condition of North Missouri required a vigorous effort to suppress rebellion in that quarter, and an expedition, which occupied a considerable part of our real force, was sent there under Generals Pope and Sturgis.

These three points, on which we were actually engaged, fully taxed our resources.

At this time I sent for Gen. Hunter, to give him command of the movement upon Springfield. On the 11th, it will be seen, that Gen. Pope, with all the force under his command, was fully occupied in North Missouri.

On the same day I received the rumor, and only as a rumor, of Gen. Price's arrival at Clinton, more than 300 miles from St. Louis.

Upon the 12th, a dispatch from Gen. Davis informed me of Col. Mulligan's arrival at Lexington. Col. Mulligan reports a portion of his command—Col. Marshall's regiment of cavalry—as scouring the country. The same day another dispatch from him informs me that Price is reported near Warrensburg, with a force variously estimated from 5,000 to 15,000 men. He informs me measures were being taken to begin fortifying Lexington. Finally, it appears that Gen. Davis was giving his attention vigilantly to that section of country.

It will be seen from the telegrams of this day, that Cairo was also requiring more troops.

On the 13th two regiments were ordered from St. Louis to Jefferson City, to the relief of Lexington, [Lexington is 240 miles from St. Louis and 115 from Jefferson City], and, in the opinion of Gen. Davis, who was occupied with that place, it was deemed expedient. And, generally, it will be seen that all possible activity and promptitude was used in sending forward troops to the points threatened along the Missouri river, and meeting, with all our disposable force, the movements of Gen. Price. It will be seen that up to the 13th, Booneville, and not Lexington, was considered the threatened point.

On the 14th Gen. Sturgis was directed to move, with all practicable speed, upon Lexington. Gen. Pope's dispatch gave me every reason to believe, as he did, that a reinforcement of 4,000 men, with artillery, would be there in abundant time, and if the Committee will take the time to read the accompanying papers, it will be seen that from every disposable quarter where there were troops, the promptest efforts were made to concentrate them on Lexington, but chance defeated these efforts.

Also on the 14th, in the midst of this demand for troops, I was ordered by the Secretary of War and General Scott to "send 5,000 well-armed infantry to Washington without a moment's delay."

It will in some degree explain my condition to insert the following telegram:

[Vol. 2, page 96.]

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15, 1861.

To Col. E. D. Townsend, Asst. Adj. Gen., Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

Reliable information from the vicinity of Price's column shows his present force to be 11,000 at Warrensburg and 4,000 at Georgetown, with pickets extending towards Syracuse. Green is making for Booneville, with a probable force of 3,000. Withdrawal of force from this part of Missouri risks the State; from Paducah, loses Western Kentucky. As the best, I have ordered two regiments from this city, two from Kentucky, and will make up the remainder from the new force being raised by the Governor of Illinois.

J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

It is well to recall the fact that the State of which I had the task to obtain possession, and which was in active rebellion, contained a white population of over a million—equal to that of Virginia, and 150,000 greater than that of Kentucky, and that the difficulties were increased by the fact that the several important points needed to be occupied for that purpose were very distant from the centre of operations at St. Louis, with long lines of communication to be kept open in the midst of a brave and enterprising enemy.

	Miles.
To St. Joseph	330
To Sedalia	189
To Jefferson City	125
To Rolla	118
To Ironton (about)	80
To Cairo and Paducah	200

[Vol. 2, page 73.]

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
September 14, 1861.

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Subjoined is a list of our total force, with its distribution:

St. Louis (including Home Guard)	6,899
Under Brig. Gen. Pope (including Home Guard)	5,488
Lexington (including Home Guard)	2,400
Jefferson City (½ Home Guard)	9,677
Rolla	4,790
Ironton	3,057
Cape Girardeau	650
Bird's Point and Norfolk	3,519
Cairo (including McClernand's Brigade)	4,826
Fort Holt, opposite Cairo, Kentucky shore	3,595
Paducah	7,791
Under Gen. Lane	2,200
Mound City, near Cairo	900
Total present and absent on detached duty	55,693

J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

To these difficulties began now to be added the loss of consideration and credit which the apparent withdrawal of the confidence of the Government caused. The visit of high officers, charged with inquiring into the affairs of my Department, and the simultaneous and sustained attacks of leading journals, accumulated obstructions to my movements until I was openly removed from the command of the Department.

[The "attacks of leading journals" were not made until after Lyon was killed, Mulligan's brigade made prisoners of war, a million of dollars worth of Federal property captured, and Price, after plundering the whole surrounding country, had deliberately retreated southward without molestation, carrying with him all of his immense booty.—EDS. TRIB.]

Except the victory little advantage resulted to Price from the capture of Lexington, exposed and resting upon a broad river, which there was no chance for a large army to cross in case of defeat. As a military position, its occupation had no value for him. On the contrary, had I possessed the means of transportation to move forward my troops rapidly, I should have been well content to give up Lexington for the certainty of being able to compel Price to give me battle on the north side of the Osage—as he could not cross the Missouri without exposing himself to certain defeat; no other course would have remained open to him. In fact, when I did go forward, the appearance of my advance at Sedalia was the signal for his precipitate retreat.

I ask the attention of the Committee to the unreasonableness of expecting a general to be always successful. Admitting even that the Western Department had been thoroughly well supplied with men and arms, it could hardly have been expected that no single casualty could have been met with in the course of the campaign. And it would seem more reasonable to judge of the capacity of the commander by the general results of his operations.

From this statement and the accompanying papers the Committee will form some idea of the condition of the Department when I assumed command, at the end of July.

At the end of October, when I had succeeded in organizing and equipping an army, and was beginning to handle it in the field, we were everywhere and uniformly along the whole extent of our lines successful against the enemy. At Springfield, one of the most brilliant actions, and at Fredericktown one of the most admirably conducted battles of the war had been fought. Isolated railroads had been connected at St. Louis, and were in full and continuous operation over their whole extent. Additional cars had been provided, and at twenty-four hours' notice 10,000 men could be moved upon them from any one point to the opposite side of the State. All our posts, so far as the railroad went, had been fortified and connected by telegraphs, which were everywhere in full operation, and the daily mails were running to Springfield, from which place an officer, alone and in uniform, could ride through with safety to St. Louis. Quiet and comparative peace had been restored to the State, and the enemy was in full retreat before us, to its Southern boundary. A compact had been entered into with him, under which the authority of the State and Federal Courts was acknowledged; liberty of opinion and security of person were guaranteed to both sides; all guerilla parties suppressed, and the war strictly confined to responsible officers in the field.

The State was, in reality, reclaimed, and in condition to leave the army free for the especial object of descending the Mississippi. The rebels already acknowledged the inability of resistance to the Federal authority; the doubtful came to the side of the power, and the loyal, who had borne the brunt of war—when to stand by the Union involved danger and losses—were everywhere encouraged to new efforts, and rewarded for their past aid.

The fall rains were over, the fine weather of the Indian Summer had come, the hay was gathered and the corn hardening, and we were about carrying out the great object of our campaign under the most favorable auspices, with fewer hardships from exposure and impediments from transportation than at any other season. The spirit of the army was high. It was mainly composed of Western men, whose interest, as well as whose patriotism was involved in the opening of the Mississippi river, for the preparations to which they had contributed every possible effort, and we had every reason to believe that the campaign would open with a signal victory in the defeat or dispersion of the rebel army, with a move on Memphis as the immediate result.

There were the circumstances under which, without reason assigned, I was relieved of my command.

It is not grateful to me to have been myself compelled to set out the merits of my administration; but it was necessary in order to call attention to points which otherwise might not have been presented, and which are necessary to a clear understanding of the subjects inquired into. Many acts which have been censured were, I think, for the public good. I know they were with that intention. I do not feel that in any case I overstepped the authority intended to be confided to me.

Myself, and the officers and men acting with me, were actuated solely by a desire to serve the country, and I feel assured that this is realized by the people of the West, among whom we were acting.

Respectfully,
J. C. FREMONT, Major-General U. S. A.

Documentary Evidence.

Gen. Fremont publishes a long list of telegrams, military reports, dispatches, orders, private letters, and other papers, between scores of persons. These documents begin June 13th, five weeks before Fremont took command, and end September 23d, the day after he heard the news of the capture of Mulligan.

As they would fill three pages of this paper, we have not space for their insertion here. The great bulk of them are of no interest to the general reader. We select a few of the most important of the letters in the published collection. We begin with the famous letter of Postmaster General Blair to Gen. Fremont of which so much has been rumored:

P. M. GENERAL BLAIR TO GEN. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1861.

DEAR GENERAL: Don't suppose that I don't attend to your matters, and do all I can to forward them, because I do not write frequently. I am to be interrupted if I take up a pen, by people that have the run of my office or house, and so I keep out of both, and go after your business in person, and effect it if I can.

I write now, to-day, in reply to your letter about Meigs, that you must not suppose that he intended by his telegram to Turnley to reflect upon you. Far from it. I happened in his office when he opened Turnley's requisition, and he remarked to me, substantially, what he telegraphed to Turnley. But he did not know that Turnley had any instructions from you to get horses of any superior quality. No such suggestion accompanied the requisition, and I will guarantee that if Turnley makes any explanation, which puts the responsibility on you, it will be satisfactory to Meigs.

I say this without having seen him at all since the receipt of yours on the subject; but I think I understand him fully. I heard him say to Gen. Scott some time ago, that if he would name a day when he must have horses they should be ready. "If next week, they would cost $150; if the week after, $125. The price was nothing. A horse might be worth the price many times to the Government, if ready when wanted, and of course of no value if not." This is the style of man he is, and you will have, and I believe have not had any delay or difficulty from him. The trouble is elsewhere. Chase has more horror of seeing Treasury notes below par than of seeing soldiers killed, and therefore has held back too much, I think. I don't believe at all in that style of managing the Treasury. It depends on the war, and it is better to get ready and beat the enemy by selling stocks at 50 per cent. discount than wait to negotiate and lose a battle. I have got you a splendid officer for your Navy Department, and guns. He will be en route for you in a day or two, when he will be posted up and call for what you want. You will have credit at the Navy Department when you get him under you.

I showed the President Billings's letter, and read him yours about Adams. He said that you were right in saying that Adams was devoted to his money-bags.

Schuyler had already gone to Europe about arms when I wrote and telegraphed you, and your letter in reply was handed to Mr. Seward, to be forwarded to him. I suppose it would put him in relation with Billings, which would bring about your wishes. If I had known when you were here what you communicated to my father, I think, from my knowledge of Meigs, with your endorsement, I could have turned the whole matter over to him. At the same time, you must not expect too much of me in the Cabinet. I have, as you know, very little influence, and even now, when the policy I have advocated from the first is being inaugurated, it does not seem to bring me any great power over the Administration. This, I can see, is partly my own fault. I have been too obstreperous, perhaps, in my opposition, and men do not like those who have exposed their mistakes beforehand, and taunt them with them afterward. The main difficulty is, however, with Lincoln himself. He is of the Whig school, and that brings him naturally not only to incline to the feeble policy of Whigs, but to give his confidence to such advisers. It costs me a great deal of labor to get anything done because of the inclination of mind on the part of the President or leading members of the Cabinet, including Chase, who never voted a Democratic ticket in his life. But you have the people at your back, and I am doing all I can to cut red-tape and get things done. I will be more civil and patient than heretofore, and see if that won't work. Yours, truly, M. BLAIR.

The next letter in the collection of most interest to the general reader is the following from the President:

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1861.

[Private.]
To Major-General Fremont.

MY DEAR SIR: Two points in your proclamation of August 30 give me some anxiety.

First: Should you shoot a man, according to the proclamation, the Confederates would very certainly shoot our best men in their hands, in retaliation; and so, man for man, indefinitely. It is, therefore, my order that you allow no man to be shot, under the proclamation, without first having my approbation or consent.

Second: I think there is great danger that the closing paragraph, in relation to the confiscation of property, and the liberating slaves of traitorous owners, will alarm our Southern Union friends, and turn them against us—perhaps ruin our rather fair prospect for Kentucky. Allow me, therefore, to ask that you will, as of your own motion, modify that paragraph so as to conform to the *first* and *fourth* sections of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Confiscate Property used for Insurrectionary Purposes," approved August 6, 1861, and a copy of which act I herewith send you. This letter is written in a spirit of caution and not of censure. I send it by a special messenger, in order that it may certainly and speedily reach you. Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

The following is Fremont's reply to the above:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6, 1861.

To the President:

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 2d, by special messenger, I know to have been written before you had received my letter, and before my telegraphic dispatches, and the rapid development of critical conditions here, had informed you of affairs in this quarter. I had not written to you fully and frequently; first, because in the incessant change of affairs I would be exposed to give you contradictory accounts; and secondly, because the amount of the subjects to be laid before you would demand too much of your time. Trusting to have your confidence, I have been leaving it to events themselves to show you whether or not I was shaping affairs here according to your ideas. The shortest communication between Washington and St. Louis generally involves two days, and the employment of two days in time of war goes largely toward success or disaster. I therefore went along according to my own judgment, leaving the result of my movements to justify me with you. And so in regard to my proclamation of the 30th. Between the rebel armies, the Provisional Government, and home traitors, I felt the position bad, and saw danger. In the night I decided upon the proclamation, and the form of it. I wrote it the next morning, and printed it the same day. I did it without consultation or advice with any one, acting solely with my best judgment to serve the country and yourself, and perfectly willing to receive the amount of censure which should be thought due if I made a false movement. This is as much a movement in the war as a battle, and in going into these I shall have to act according to my judgment of the ground before me, as I did on this occasion. If, upon reflection, your better judgment still decides that I am wrong in the article respecting the liberation of slaves, I have to ask that you will openly direct me to make the correction. The implied censure will be received as a soldier always should the reprimand of his chief. If I were to retract of my own accord it would imply that I myself thought it wrong, and that I had acted without the reflection which the gravity of the point demanded. But I did not. I acted with full deliberation, and upon the certain conviction that it was a measure right and necessary and I think so still.

In regard to the other point of the proclamation to which you refer, I desire to say that I do not think the enemy can either misconstrue or urge anything against it, or undertake to make unusual retaliation. The shooting of men who shall rise in arms against an army in the military occupation of a country is merely a necessary measure of defense, and entirely according the usage of civilized warfare. The article does not at all refer to prisoners of war, and certainly our enemies have no ground for requiring that we should waive in their benefit any of the ordinary advantages which the usage of war allow us. As promptitude is itself an advantage of war, I have also to ask that you will permit me to carry out upon the spot the provisions of the proclamation in this respect. Looking at affairs from this point of view, I am satisfied that strong and vigorous measures have now become necessary to the success of our arms; and hoping that my views may have the honor to meet your approval

I am, with respect and regard,
Very truly yours,
J. C. FREMONT.

A Rebel Lieutenant General.

The Southern people have been clamorous for a new war policy—a policy of aggression and invasion—and for a new man to introduce it. Jeff. Davis does not have the confidence of his own confederates, as has been shown in the denunciatory articles of the Richmond *Whig*. We are the better prepared, therefore, for the movement that has begun in the rebel Congress to place Robert Toombs at the head of the army—and practically at the head of the government—as Lieutenant-General. In the Richmond Congress, on Thursday, 27th ult., the following proceedings were had:

Mr. C. M. Conrad of La. offered a resolution for the appointment of a Commanding General upon whom shall devolve the control and direction of the armies of the Confederate States. In support of the resolution, he said that no one person was adequate to the discharge of the responsible duties resting upon the War Department at this time. After bestowing a good deal of reflection upon the subject, but two modes had been presented to his mind, the most practicable of which was the one suggested in the resolution he had offered.

Mr. Wm. Porcher Miles of S. C., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill containing in effect the provisions of the resolution of Mr. Conrad for the appointment of a Commanding General of the armies of the Confederate States, and urged that it be put upon its passage.

Mr. Wright, of Georgia, hoped that the chairman of the Military Committee would not insist upon immediate action on the bill. He moved that the bill be put upon the calendar, printed and made the order of the day for Monday.

Mr. Miles thought we had no time to lose in coming to conclusions on great questions, such as he regarded the bill before the House. The proposition was not a mere experiment. All governments recognized the necessity of such an office as the bill intended to create.

Mr. Henry S. Foote of Tennessee said his colleagues were prepared to give the bill their unanimous support.

Mr. Wright sustained his motion, and thought there might be some constitutional obstacle to the passage of the bill. The Constitution declares the President to be Commander-in-chief, and this new position might conflict with that provision of the Constitution. Was it to supersede the President in command of the army? If that was its object he was prepared to fight now, and on, until convinced that he was wrong. He asked that the bill be printed and the members allowed time to consider it.

Mr. Gartrell of Georgia hoped that his colleague would not insist upon postponing the bill, and if he did, that the members would vote him down. He thought that the bill should be passed at once, and believed that it would give power, concentration and effect to our armies. He called the question on the motion of his colleague.

The question being put, was decided in the negative, and, without further consideration of the bill, the House went into secret session.

Later advices from the South would indicate that this bill had passed Congress, and that Hon. Robert Toombs of Georgia had been named Lieutenant General under it. The rebels were building great faith in this. They were even confident of invading the Free States! but where, or how, was not stated.

As another step in the new programme, Gen. Robert E. Lee, one of the five senior officers of the rebel army, takes the bureau of the War Department, and a special bill has been passed in Congress enabling him to do so and yet retain his rank in the army. Evidently the war isn't to be ended very soon by any "submission" on the part of the South.

"They Fought at Donelson."

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter from the Hon. I. N. Arnold:

Your son now serving as a private in Taylor's Battery will receive herewith a commission as Lieutenant in the 3d Artillery of the United States regular army. * * * * I regard it as fortunate for him that his nomination, made soon after the battle of Belmont, was not reached and confirmed by the Senate until after the glorious battle of Fort Donelson. To have fought as he and all our Chicago boys did in that field I confess is more honor than a commission. I congratulate you on the conduct of your son. You may indeed be justly proud of him. I know that in his company, as well as in company B of the Chicago Light Artillery, your son has many comrades deserving commissions, and I hope that his promotion is but the commencement of many others to be made from these gallant men, the very flower of our city. But I repeat, no commission the President can give is in my judgment so honorable a distinction as to be able to say, "I fought at Fort Donelson." God bless the gallant boys and bring them home in safety and honor to their relatives and friends.

Very truly yours, ISAAC N. ARNOLD.
Washington, Feb. 26, 1862.

☞ The Lowell *Courier* states that orders have been received to start up as soon as possible, all the machinery for fine work of the Boott Corporation Mills in that city. The company has been running, recently, about half its machinery for this kind of goods. They have about 2,000 bales of cotton now on hand—enough to last about six months, at the end of which time, probably, there will be a full supply of fresh from the South.

☞ Leavenworth papers say the Brigades under Generals Deitzler and Doubleday, in Hunter's column, have been ordered to concentrate forthwith, by rapid marches, at Fort Scott. In pursuance of this, the 9th and 12th Wisconsin, Hollister's battery, and the Ohio Cavalry, late at Kansas City, have started for the rendezvous. This indicates action; but in what quarter and to what purpose we can only surmise.

☞ The Wade men in the Ohio Legislature are anxious to adjourn over to next winter, and propositions to that effect have been made and carried in each branch, but without any agreement as to time, and so the matter hangs fire. It is becoming more and more evident that there will be no election of a U. S. Senator this winter, unless, indeed, Mr. Wade is chosen.

☞ In the billiard tournament at Cleveland, between Phelan, Kavanagh, Tieman and Foley, the first two gentlemen won against the last two, and then Foley beat Phelan single handed, and Tieman beat Kavanagh single handed. All the games were for 300 points, and the great game for 1,500 points still remained to be played.

General Notices.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN REAL ESTATE And Insurance Office, No. 1 BRYAN HALL. Property purchased, sold and generally managed, Investments effected for non-residents, and counsel given respecting Real Estate generally by THOS. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall, Real Estate, Life and Fire Insurance Office, Chicago, Ill. mh5-n318 3t

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, For the immediate relief of Asthma, Bronchitis and other affections of the Throat. Prepared and sold only by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, No. 202 Randolph street Chicago

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUT my entire interest in the Lamp and Oil Store, on the southwest corner of Randolph and State streets, to Messrs. John H. Irwin & Co. Parties owing me and those having claims against me are requested to call at the above place for settlement. Chicago, March 1st, 1862. JAS. F. GRIFFIN.

Having purchased the entire stock of Lamps, Oils, &c., of Mr. Jas. F. Griffin, we would be pleased to have the old customers of the late firm to give us a call as we shall be able to supply them as usual with the best quality of goods at very low prices. JOHN H. IRWIN & CO. Chicago, March 1st, 1862. mh3-n231 2w

CORN PLANTERS.—A new and valuable invention, just patented, for PLANTING CORN, COTTON, BEANS, COFFEE, RICE, and all kinds of small seeds with unerring accuracy. State and County Rights for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to W. W. WILSON, Merchant's Hotel, Lasalle street, or address care Post Office Box 1219, Chicago. mh1-n273-1w

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS AND STAVES. 500,000 Morell's Best Flat Hoops, 500,000 Morell's Best Barrel Staves. For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM. mh7-n344-1w

FOX'S CRACKERS CONstantly on hand and delivered to any part of the city FREE OF CHARGE by KIRCHHOFF BROS., 126 and 128 North Clark street and 80 West Randolph. Post office Box 1667. mh5-n295-1m

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE of T. B. Carter, has removed his office to 97 Washington street, where the books and accounts of the said T. B. Carter may be found until the 20th day of March, after which they will be left with an Attorney for collection. ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter. fe26-n134-2w

WINTER APPLES.—Newly packed and assorted Apples are worth $3.00 to $3.50 per barrel. Call and see at No. 50 State street. S. F. STANLEY

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—Artificial Legs and Arms. SELPHO'S PATENT, 516 Broadway. The above unrivaled substitutes for lost limbs, combining latest improvements, can be had only of WM. SELPHO, Patentee, 516 Broadway, N. Y. fe18-n19-1m

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! REVOLVERS of all kinds, OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C., Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY, ap4-ly 153 Lake street.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 88 LASALLE STREET, METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. ap23

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience [illegible] kindling [illegible] by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington Streets [illegible]

LUMBER.—A. Foster & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in Clear, Seasoned and Green Bay Lumber, Shingles and Lath; also, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Having on hand a large, dry and well selected stock, we offer at prices to suit the times, and load cars in our yard free of charge. Office and Yard, West Twelfth street, near the bridge.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. G. MOREY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MASEN, 51 North Clark street, and 57 and 122 State st.

Wholesale Houses.

SPRING, 1862. J. M. BEEBE & CO., 60 to 66 Franklin Street, BOSTON, Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, LINENS, HOSIERY, SHAWLS, White Goods and Woolens, Together with a large and choice collection of British, French and Continental DRESS GOODS, Adapted to the wants of the Best Trade of the country.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Per Bohemian, at Portland — January 8.
" Hibernian, at Portland — " 22.
" Europa, at Boston — " 29.
" North American, at Portland — " 29.
" Anglo Saxon, at Portland — " 30.
" Nova Scotian, at Portland — February 5.
" American, at Boston — " 11.
" Jura, at Portland — " 11.

367 Packages Foreign Dress Goods, IN GREAT VARIETY, Comprising the various new Fabrics and Novelties of the Season! FURTHER SHIPMENTS WILL FOLLOW BY SUCCEEDING STEAMERS. J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.

Linens, Housekeeping and White Goods! A complete assortment recently landed, from stocks purchased abroad under favorable circumstances. —ALSO— 18,000 American and Toilet Quilts. J. M. BEEBE & CO., BOSTON.

Hosiery, Haberdashery and Small Wares! Adapted to all classes of Trade, and in great variety J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston. mh6-n314-1m

GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake Street, Chicago, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE. Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. We are continually receiving from EASTERN MANUFACTURERS, Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at Auction to pay Advances, In lots to suit customers, every WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M. prompt, and at private sale during the week. mh6-n317-2m

REMOVAL. FIELD, BENEDICT & Co., HAVE REMOVED TO Nos. 34 & 36 Lake Street, CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE, Where they are now opening a large stock of New and Desirable Goods for MEN'S WEAR. They will be happy to have all their old customers as well as new ones, CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP. [fe7-k768-1y]

DRY GOODS For 1862. W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake Street, Have received NEW PRINTS in the best styles of English and American Printing, which we are selling uniformly for ONE SHILLING. Also, French Prints and Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, &c. AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. ALEXANDER'S KIDS, Hosiery, Gloves, Balmoral and other Skirts, in large stock. fe27-n170-2m

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO. se9-61

TO THE LADIES.—We are now in daily receipt of NEW GOODS For the Spring Trade which will repay inspection. Everything NOVEL and DESIRABLE in Skirts, Hosiery, Dress Trimmings, Fans, &c., &c., Will always be found in our stock at prices TO SUIT THE TIMES. We have received a fresh supply of Collarette Ruffling, Double and Single PAGES, and "THE NEW PAGE," a great novelty. Our Corset stock is remarkably FULL AND CHEAP. mh1-n220-1y GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake st.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 80 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Calf, Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

Fence Wire, Scales, &c.

FENCE WIRE. 10,000 Bundles AMERICAN FENCE WIRE, Nos. 8 and 9. Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, at LOW PRICES FOR CASH. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street. AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES, AND Winship's Self-Ventilating REFRIGERATORS.

Wholesale Houses.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE [...] WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE [...] 176 Lake street, Chicago. The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock and Prices of TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, BLACK TIN, FRENCH WIRE, JAPANNED TIN WARE, [...] Prices in all cases guaranteed AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET. Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application. WILLIAM BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, [...]

GROCERIES. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 State Street, Chicago. We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large general assortment of GROCERIES CONSISTING IN PART OF Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Syrups, Rice, Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc. WHICH WE OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH And to which the attention of all CLOSE CASH BUYERS IS INVITED. C. C. COOK & CO. G. C. COOK, F. FISCHER. [mh5-n288-2m] H. W. COOK, [...]

1862—Spring Trade.—1862. CLOTHING. Martin & Brothers HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE MARBLE WAREHOUSE NO. 44 LAKE STREET, Where they are Receiving and Opening a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF Spring and Summer CLOTHING. TRADERS Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all. Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y. MARTIN & BROTHERS, No. 44 Lake Street. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, Straw Goods, Parasols, Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods, 25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Have now in store a large and desirable stock of Spring Trade which will be offered at Eastern Prices For CASH or approved short credit.

SEASONABLE GOODS. BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 & 76 Lake Street, Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS, Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocade Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., Together with a very full stock of FANCY NOTIONS, All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., No. 238 Randolph Street, Manufacturers and Importers of CARRIAGE, SADDLERY AND Harness Materials, And Dealers in CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES, Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather, HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c. Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the North-west. Orders promptly attended to.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 88 - LAKE STREET - 88. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES: 3,000 boxes TIN PLATE, 5,000 bdls. SHEET IRON, 300 " RUSSIA IRON, 150 " IMITATION RUSSIA, 20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, 325 casks SHEET ZINC, 15 tons PIG TIN, 15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS, 10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, 50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, 1,000 doz. AXES, 1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, 10 tons SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. Corner of State and Lake streets.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

Special Notices.

For the cheapest and best Hair Braids, Curls, Frisettes, etc., go to [...] Lake street, and examine those wonderful [...] natural when adjusted to the head. [...] the newest Paris articles will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!! SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. [...] CATARRH IN THE NOSE. [...] 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St. Dr. D. H. SEELYE. Post Office Box 4283, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF! Dr. J. H. McCANN, [...] Female Diseases, &c., [...] Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. [...] J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN CHAVETT'S UTERINE CORDIAL [...]

Medicinal.

AFFLICTED, READ!—Eight years ago I became afflicted with a KIDNEY COMPLAINT, [...] DR. WHITTIER, South Clark St., Chicago, Ill., [...] RICHARD McCAULEY.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC. [...] H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. 104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago, [...] BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Helmbold's—Take no other.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. [...] AROMATIC TONIC STIMULANT [...] Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, [...] A. M. BININGER & CO. [...] No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

Paper Hangings.

G. L. FAXON, CASH JOBBING HOUSE. Opening for Spring Trade, [...] CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, DECORATIONS, CURTAIN PAPERS, all colors, [...] PAPER SHADES, [...] OIL CLOTHS, Dry Cambric Window Shades, FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS, Etc. at lowest cash prices. [PEDLARS SUPPLIED.] G. L. FAXON, Box 2618. 70 LAKE STREET.

[...] LAKE & BRO., [...] PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. [...] AND SIGN PAINTERS, PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC., 94 Clark Street, Chicago. [oc13-ly]

Cabinet Furniture. COOK & PEEK, RANDOLPH STREET, [...] Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. [...]

Banking.

MERCHANTS' [...] & TRUST CO. [...] CAPITAL [...] HENRY FARNAM, [...] D. R. HOLT, [...] CHAS. A. [...] Bankers, 50 Exchange [...] THE B[...] NOTICE. The Bank [...] BANKING [...] Eastern and [...] EUROPEAN [...] MARC & H[...] FOREIGN AND [...] BANKING J. T. [...] THE PATENT [...] BANKING C. B. [...] Exchange [...] AIKEN & [...] ILLINOIS [...] Office, 104 [...] DAVENPORT [...] BANK OF [...] TELEGRAPH ON N[...] MONEY [...] FOR MO[...] ERNST [...] EAGLE [...] STEAM ENGINE [...] Pike's Peak [...] Saw Mills [...] BOILER [...] INJURES [...] FUEL [...] FULTON [...] WALWORTH [...] COAL OIL [...] 150 [...] 75 [...] 100 [...] POPE [...] LAKE [...]

Wholesale Houses.

...DWARE, TIN PLATE, ...
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
...TERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS...
...Lake street, Chicago.
...Prices guaranteed
...AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET.

GROCERIES.

C. COOK & CO.,
...18 State Street, Chicago.
...to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of
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CONSISTING IN PART OF
Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Syrups, Rice, Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc.
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C. C. COOK & CO.

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HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols, Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods.
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The Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 6, 1862.

MUNICIPAL ARTICLE.

Mr. Wall, from the committee on municipal corporations, reported an article providing that municipal corporations may be formed under general laws, which shall be uniform throughout the State, but the general assembly shall not revise, review, extend, or in any way alter, any act for the incorporation of any town, city or village by special laws, except in cases of cities having a population of —— thousand inhabitants or upwards.

The report was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Monday next.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

Article XII, of the constitution, which refers to amendments to the constitution, was not materially amended, except in providing for the submission to the people of the next amended constitution.

Section two of the article is the same as it stands in the present constitution, except that it provides that the general assembly shall not have power to propose an amendment or amendments to more than two articles of the constitution at the same session. The section in the present constitution provides that but one article shall be submitted at the same session.

COMMITTEE ON REVISION AND ADJUSTMENT.

A resolution was introduced instructing the above Committee to report, by printed copy and order, two hundred copies thereof for the use of the House.

BILL OF RIGHTS ARTICLE.

This article was taken up and adopted, except the following sections:

Section 6, which provides that the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

Section 10, which provides that no person shall be held for a criminal offense unless he shall be indicted by a grand jury.

Section 13, providing for sureties in criminal cases, except capital offenses.

Section 15, providing that no person shall be imprisoned for debt unless he shall refuse to deliver up his property to his creditors.

An abortive attempt was made to strike out the anti-dueling oath, section 25, against dueling, which was lost by yeas 19, nays 39.

Section 26. The celebrated dueling oath was then taken up. It is as follows:

SEC. 26. That from and after the adoption of this constitution, every person who shall be elected or appointed to any office of profit, trust or emolument, civil or military, legislative, executive or judicial, under the government of this State, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, in addition to the oath prescribed in this constitution, take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I have not fought a duel, nor sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which might have been the death of either party, nor been a second to either party, nor in any manner aided or assisted in such duel, nor been knowingly the bearer of such challenge or acceptance, since the adoption of the constitution; and that I will not be so engaged or concerned, directly or indirectly, in or about any such duel, during my continuance in office. So help me God."

It was stricken out by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen of Jersey, Anthony, Armstrong, Bartley, Brooks, Burr, Burns, Childs, Eades, Edwards, Ferry, Ficklin, Finnie, Fuller, Gale, Graham, Hanna, Joslyn, Koepfli, Lawrence, Lieth, Manning, McNeely, Morrill, Naramore, Newcomer, Paddock, Parker, Purple, Reily, Singleton, Solomon, Starne, Stevenson, Stinson, Templeton, Thornton, Vandeveer, Wall, Waters, Webber, Young, Mr. President—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Dement, Duff, French, Jackson, Morton, Muhlke, Richmond, Ross, Simpson, Smith of Sangamon, Thompson, Weigley, Wentworth, Wilson—15.

Section 16 of Article XIII was taken up. It reads:

SEC. 16. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Mr. Edwards of Sangamon moved to add the following to the above:

"No indenture of any negro or mulatto, made and executed out of the bounds of the state shall be valid within the state."

Mr. Joslyn offered the following:

"And no slaveholder shall bring negro slaves into the state to use them in any kind of labor in this state."

Mr. Anthony offered the following:

"And all slaves so employed shall be free."

A hot debate took place on the above. Mr. Ficklin and Mr. Vandeveer opposed each and all of the amendments, and on motion to postpone all of them indefinitely, the vote stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen of Jersey, Burr, Burns, Childs, Dement, Duff, Eades, Ficklin, Fuller, Gale, Graham, Hanna, Koepfli, Lieth, Manning, McNeely, Morrill, Morgan, Morton, Naramore, Parker, Purple, Reily, Richmond, Ross, Singleton, Smith of Sangamon, Solomon, Starne, Stevenson, Stone, Templeton, Thompson, Thornton, Vandeveer, Waters, Webber, Wilson, Young, Mr. President—Total, 40.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Armstrong, Bartley, Edwards, Ferry, Finnie, French, Jackson, Joslyn, Lawrence, Newcomer, Simpson, Stinson, Weigley, —Total 14.

Here are three distinct propositions voted down:

1st. That no slaveholder shall bring his slave into the State to use him in labor.

2d. That no indentured slave shall be held in this State.

3d. That all slaves so employed or held shall be free.

The reason for this extraordinary vote is, that the leading men in the Democratic party in this Convention, in my opinion, are preparing for a Compromise with the seceded States, which will give them all they have ever dared to ask for, and even more. It is doubtless proposed by them to allow slaveholders to pass through the State with their slaves. On this account many of the leading politicians object to any such sections as the above being inserted in the Constitution.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE DENOUNCED.

Mr. Richmond rose and pitched into the Declaration of Independence; he said it was not true; that "all men are not created free and equal;" had not "certain inalienable rights," &c. The bill of rights, section 1, reads as follows:

SEC. 1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights; among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

Mr. Richmond offered the following substitute:

"That all men *were* created free and equal," &c. and argued that God did at one time or period make men free and equal, but since then they fell away from equality—some became yellow, some white, some black, some brown, some coppered colored, &c., &c. In the color, with Mr. Richmond, evidently consists the equality. Whether the argument is to be taken individually, collectively, or nationally, he did not say.

The proposition of Mr. Richmond got five votes, viz: Messrs. Ficklin, Reily, Richmond, Stevenson and Hacker.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The President laid before the convention a letter from Hon. Thos. Quick, one of the original corporators of the above named college, in reply to resolutions of inquiry offered by Mr. Anthony. The letter states that the books for the subscriptions of stock have been opened, and ten per cent. of the amount subscribed; a board of directors, including a president and secretary, has been chosen; and the institution will be completed at an early day. The board has contracted for a large body of land at Irvington station, on the Illinois Central railroad, in Washington county, four miles north of Richmond, and six miles south of Centralia, and have a large portion of the material for building. The site is handsome. The secretary is ex-officio treasurer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section ten was adopted, which provides that all offenses less than felony, and in which the punishment is by fine or imprisonment, shall be tried summarily before a court authorized by law to try the same.

THE HABEAS CORPUS—OPPOSITION TO ITS SUSPENSION.

SEC. 13. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Mr. Hacker (Mr. Naramore in the chair) moved to amend by striking out all after the word "suspended," and insert "except by the general assembly, and then only in cases of rebellion or invasion, when the public safety may require it."

Gen. Singleton offered a substitute for the original section, to be inserted after the words, "unless congress, under circumstances contemplated by the constitution of the United States, shall authorize." He subsequently withdrew it.

A long debate ensued upon these amendments, in which Messrs. Anthony, Burns, Joslyn, Edwards, O'Melveny, Wall, Ficklin, Thornton, Tanner, Purple, and Singleton took part.

During his remarks Mr. Joslyn stated that spies and traitors had come to the State and city, and that a clergyman officiated at the opening of the convention who constantly refused to pray for the President of the United States and the government, and on one occasion used the words, "The blood is running in our streets to the horses bridles; we stumble over dead bodies in our streets, and our rulers will have it so."

This moved the ire of some of the Democracy considerably, but Joslyn held his own, notwithstanding.

The motion to strike out in order to amend was then put and lost, by yeas and nays as follows, after which some filibustering was done by the advocates of the amendment, and the Convention adjourned:

YEAS—Messrs. Brooks, Duff, Eades, Edwards, Ficklin, Fuller, McNeely, Morrill, O'Melveny, Parker, Reily, Richmond, Ross, Smith of Sangamon, Stone, Thompson, Thornton, Vandeveer, Young, Mr. President—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Burns, Campbell, Childs, Dement, Ferry, Finnie, French, Gale, Graham, Hanna, Joslyn, Koepfli, Lawrence, Morton, Muhlke, Naramore, Newcomer, Paddock, Purple, Sheldon, Simpson, Starne, Stevenson, Stinson, Templeton, Waters, Webber, Weigley, Wilson—

Slave-catching in the District of Columbia.

[From the Washington Republican, 28th.]

While both Houses of Congress are discussing measures for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the business of slave-catching flourishes in our midst as usual, and persons are arrested on the mere presumption of color as being fugitives from labor. A case in point occurred the other night at Justice Donn's office. On the night in question, about ten o'clock, a country officer applied to Justice John H. Johnson, Justice Donn not being in his office, for a commitment to jail of a negro woman arrested by officer A. E. L. Keese, on suspicion of being a runaway slave. That Justice refused to make out a commitment. After a commitment was declined, the officer returned to the office of Justice Johnson, and inquired of the Justice whether color was not *prima facie* evidence of slavery. The Justice replied that he could not determine the question as to whether a person was bond or free on the presumption of color, as it was well known that there were free men of color as well as slaves. A gentleman (others also being present) who was sitting in Justice Johnson's office, hearing the piteous cries of the poor woman, went into Justice Donn's office, for the purpose of seeing what was the matter. Keese had the woman in a little back room, and her cries were supposed to have been occasioned by the officer placing handcuffs upon her. The gentleman, upon attempting to enter the back room, was met by Keese, who asked him, in a very insulting manner, what business he had to come in and interfere with a policeman in the discharge of his duties, and refused to give him any satisfaction to his interrogatory of "What was the matter?" The gentleman, after receiving further abuse from Keese, left the office.

A little while after, the reporter of this paper came in to Justice Johnson's office, and learning that something was going on in Justice Donn's office, went and knocked at the door, which was locked. An officer came to the door and unlocked it, and he entered the room. Upon attempting to enter the back room, he was met by Keese, who refused to admit him, coming out at the same time and closing the door. The reporter asked him what sort of a case he had, whether it was a criminal case. The officer replied that it was no criminal case, yet refusing to give any satisfaction, promising upon the next day to give him the full particulars of the case, and to him alone. Our reporter, who knew well what was going on, asked him what necessity there was for so much secrecy, and requested to see the woman, when he met with a flat refusal. He then told Keese that he knew the facts of the case, and left the office. About an hour after, the negro woman was taken away from the office by Keese, but where to, our reporter could not ascertain.

Thus, under the very nose of Congress, at midnight, are colored men and women arrested by constables and lodged in jail on the mere *suspicion* of being runaway slaves; that suspicion being based merely upon their color. The poor creatures, once in jail, are kept there for months, and in some cases for years.

Thirty of these poor creatures, who were confined in the black hole on suspicion of being refugees from the tyranny and iniquity of slavery, were released a few weeks since by order of the Secretary of State. Some of them had been confined in the loathsome place for over a year, and, could they have had an opportunity to prove their right to liberty, would have been able to do so. But the privilege was denied them.

Several gentlemen who were in Justice Johnson's office at the time, represent the cries and implorations of the poor woman to have been most piteous and heartrending, and the earnestness with which she asserted to her captors that she was a free woman, would at once have convinced anybody but the brute who had her in custody, that her assertion was correct.

Gen. Lane to the Kansas Legislature—He Declines his Military Appointment.

[From the Topeka (Kansas) Record, 1st.]

The following note was received from Gen. Lane last evening, addressed to the members of the Legislature:

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 26, '62.

SIR:—There should be a perfect understanding between you, the local Representatives of the people of Kansas, and your Representatives in the National Congress. To this end I make the following statements:

On the 20th of January I left Washington, expecting to take command of a column designed to move in four separate bodies through this State, southward.

It was understood by the Senate, and expected by the country, that a satisfactory arrangement would be made with Major-General Hunter. Such was my conviction.

I came to Kansas, therefore, intending to arrange matters with him; to resign my seat in the Senate to you, from whom I had received it, and then to notify the President of the acceptance of the commission of Brigadier General, which was not to issue until the receipt of such notification.

I made every effort which self-respect would permit to effect this arrangement with Major-General Hunter. I failed. The correspondence when published will prove, indeed, that I could not have served under him in any capacity, however subordinate, without degradation.

I had no military ambition beyond that connected with this expedition. I desired to surround the institution of slavery with free Territory, and thus girdle the *cause* of the rebellion itself. Without fault on my part, as I believe, I have been thwarted in this, the cherished hope of my life.

The sad yet simple duty only remains to announce to you, and through you to the people of Kansas, my purpose to return to my seat in the United States Senate—a purpose declared to the President through a telegram of which the following is a copy:

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 16, 1862.

All efforts to harmonize with Major General Hunter have failed. I am compelled to decline the Brigadiership. J. H. LANE.

I have nothing further to say. I trust you will find me as ever faithful to the State and the country. All I am and all I have shall now, as heretofore, be devoted to them.

Wishing you health, happiness, and a safe return to your constituents,

I remain your friend and servant,

J. H. LANE.

Missionaries for Port Royal—Stores and Teachers for the Contrabands.

[From the N. Y. Eve. Post, 3d.]

The steamer Atlantic will sail to-day for Port Royal, with a large cargo of army stores for our troops, and about sixty persons who accompany Mr. Edward L. Pierce, the government agent in charge of the plantations and contrabands at Port Royal. These persons were all recommended by the National Freedman's Relief Association and its auxiliary, the Educational Commission, at Boston. Three-fourths of the whole number are men, who are to be the superintendents of the abandoned estates and will direct the labors of the negroes, who are to be employed in such agricultural pursuits as cotton-culture and raising vegetables for their own support and for the use of the army at that point.

Twelve or fifteen of the passengers are ladies, who will become teachers of an industrial school, which will be at once established at Port Royal, under the superintendence of Rev. M. French, of this city. Mrs. Senator Harlan, of Iowa, is among the ladies, and will assist in some department of the work. Rev. Dr. Floy, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, is a passenger by the Atlantic. He goes to Port Royal for the purpose of preparing for missionary efforts among the negroes.

A portion of the superintendents and teachers who are employed under the regulations, so far as the Government is concerned, explained in Mr. Chase's letter to the "contraband" agent, printed on the first page of to-day's *Evening Post*, receive compensation from the associations in this city and Boston; but some are volunteers. Among the number are men of almost all trades, and some professions. There are several physicians and one or two clergymen. Quite a number, especially of those from Boston, have been teachers, and are liberally educated; others of them are quite familiar with agricultural operations.

About three thousand dollars worth of agricultural implements, including plows, hoes, and others in most common use have been purchased by Mr. Pierce, and will be taken to Port Royal in the Atlantic. He takes also a quantity of seeds, including one barrel contributed from the Patent Office at Washington; as well as some medicines, and other necessary articles.

From this city, forty barrels and boxes of clothing, seven or eight boxes of shoes, and two sewing machines, are sent for the use of the negroes from the Association in this city. The sewing machines will be used in the Industrial School. Besides these, a large number of boxes and packages of all sorts containing contributions for the contrabands and from many persons, were put on board the Atlantic.

From Boston, about twenty-five boxes of clothing, with many barrels of goods and "notions," have been forwarded.

All the superintendents and teachers were requested to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, previous to going aboard the steamer, and to be provided with certificates from the collector of the port, and, it is understood, passes from the Assistant Quartermaster-General in this city.

There was much excitement among the passengers, as many had not provided themselves with the requisite papers, and could not, of course, proceed without them. Mr. Barney appeared at the dock, and with the aid of a Bible, writing materials and an impromptu table, constructed from trunks, administered the oath of allegiance and perfected the papers of some who otherwise would have been left behind.

A few persons who styled themselves "non-residents" were rejected by Mr. Pierce on that ground. No man who would not, in case of necessity, fight for his country was permitted to go to Port Royal to assist in the management of the contrabands.

State Bank of Indiana.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

We give the following facts as to the protesting of the notes of the Branch of the Bank of the State at this city, last week, that our readers may understand the cause.

On the 28th day of February E. G. Burkham & Co., principal owners and managers of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana at Lawrenceburgh, presented $575.28 to the Branch at Indianapolis for redemption, for which the Cashier of the Branch tendered the same amount in U. S. Treasury Demand Notes, which were refused.

The officers of the Bank here believe the U. S. Demand Treasury Notes to be a legal tender, and propose to redeem their currency in them. The act of Congress makes them equal to gold and silver, and we notice by our Eastern exchanges that there notes are now at a premium in New York city. For all legitimate purposes they will take the place of coin. Judgments can be paid with them and Government lands can be bought with them.

The Indianapolis Branch Bank has about $200,000 of its circulation now in the hands of the people, and they have about $170,000 of surplus capital with which to redeem it. Has any other Western Bank a better foundation?

Items from the Louisville Journal.

Gov. Foote, now a member of the Southern Congress, loudly demands the expulsion of Mr. Benjamin from the Secretaryship of War, and of Mr. Mallory from the Secretaryship of the Navy. He says that Mallory actually asked him the other day whether Forts Henry and Donelson were in Tennessee or Kentucky.

—One of the Memphis papers gives solemn warning that the people of that city, before they will surrender it to the Federal troops, "will demolish it, and sow its site with salt." It is amusing to hear fellows talk in that way, who can't get salt enough to cure their pork, or even to season their mush and boiled eggs.

—Jeff. Davis proclaimed a Fast Day on the occasion of the termination of the Provisional Government. That event, it strikes us, should have called for a Day of Thanksgiving, while the inauguration of the new rebel dynasty might very appropriately require a Day of Humiliation.

—They say that several of the Confederate military officers lately in Southern Kentucky and now in Tennessee, have taken to hard drink. We should suppose such liquor as they get in the Southern Confederacy would be the hardest drink a fellow could have.

—Jeff. Davis tells his people that the Federals acknowledge the loss of 10,000 men at Fort Donelson. When the so-called President of the so-called Southern Confederacy lies at that rate, what are we to expect from his newspapers?

—If peace shall not be restored till the United States acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, the youngest of the Confederate soldiers, unless killed, will die of old age during the war.

Lieut. Col. Sylvester Larned, of the 2d Michigan regiment, on the Potomac, has scarcely performed one week's duty since his appointment. Some four months since, being ill, he obtained leave of absence for a trip to Cuba, and is still absent, though a month over the time. A successor will be appointed.

George W. Jones, ex-Senator of Iowa, and ex-member of the select party at Fort Lafayette, arrived home in Dubuque the other day, and was received with silent contempt. The most that even Mahoney's paper could say was, that "a number of his friends called on him."

Robert Brand was on Monday, the 3d, unanimously elected Mayor of Galena, Ill., receiving 1,069 votes.

Segars.

CORBIN & CO.
CORBINS OWN SEGARS.
Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco.
For sale at Wholesale and Retail at NO. 65 CLARK STREET, Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Military Wares.

SWORDS FOR PRESENTATION.
TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK And No. 79 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS,
Importers and Manufacturers of all Kinds of Military Wares,
Solicit the attention of Civic and Military Associations, Commands on National or State service, Patriotic Clubs and individuals to their large stock of Rich Staff and Dress Army and Navy Swords.
Their assortment includes the choicest Blades of English Manufacture, Identical with those made for Wilkinson, of London, worn by the officers of the British Army, and most approved by experienced European authorities; the elegantly wrought Blades of Solingen on the Rhine, In fibre and finish the recognized modern type of the celebrated DAMASCUS STEEL; the excellent and serviceable Blades of Collins, of Hartford, Besides those of other domestic fabricants. ...
EXTRAORDINARY ELEGANCE. ...

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS.—An extra nice lot of Sabres, Belts and Sashes, Sabre Knots and Spurs, Real Buckskin Dress Gauntlets. ... E. K. BOWEN, 30 Clark street, (up stairs,) over the United States Express Office.

For the Army.

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS! Col. FRY, the old Black Hawk Warrior, is now encamped at Carrollton, in Greene County, Ill. ... Capt. JAMES LAWRENCE.

200 ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES WANTED at the Phoenix Stable, corner of State and Adams streets, Chicago, Illinois, by WALLACE & MIX.

WANTED—A few able bodied men for Col. Mulligan's 23d Ill. Infantry, U. S. A. The Enfield Rifle, uniforms furnished on joining, and quarters furnished at Camp Douglas. ... JOHN GILMAN, Recruiting Officer, Kingsbury Block.

Rubber Goods.

RUBBER ELASTIC GAITERS, FOR OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, Superior to Leather or Linen.
HAVELOCK CAP COVERS, Rubber Coats and Leggins, RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, &c.
JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 115 Randolph street.

Miscellaneous.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, WILLOW CABS, Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages, PEG TOPS, MARBLES AND ALLIES, And a large and varied stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, To which the attention of SUTLERS is respectfully solicited. Our SPRING STOCK is now open and very complete. REMEMBER WE ARE AT 138 LAKE STREET, Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, Manufacturers and Importers of LOOKING GLASSES, Oil Paintings, Fine Engravings, Picture and Portrait Frames, Photograph Frames, Photograph Albums, and Carte de Visite Portraits. EARLES' GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia. ...

COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO. The Trustees of the above Company have declared an Interest Dividend ... GEO. A. TISDALE, Secretary. M. B. SCOTT, President. ... Office, No. 9 Dole's Building. GEO. H. GIBSON, Agent.

GRAVES & IRVINE, WHOLESALE CASH JOBBERS Of Worsteds, Corsets, Skirts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Notions, Rubber Goods, and YANKEE NOTIONS. SKIRT BRAIDS in great variety, BARGAINS daily received from the East. ... 78 LAKE STREET.

P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF WILLOW CABS, CHILDREN'S GIGS, AND CARRIAGES, to be had only at Peugeot's Great Variety Store 108 Lake Street. Also on hand a large assortment of MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, INSURE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE In the following Insurance Companies: HOME, of New York. PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Of Providence, R. I. CITIZENS, of New York. UNITY, of London. And other responsible Companies. Life Risks taken in the MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Office 150 South Water Street.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company. OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK, No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago. Capital, ... $200,000. ... BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President. ... ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

INSURANCE ROOMS OF R. W. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 3, Board of Trade Building, CHICAGO.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Continental Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK. On the First Day of January, 1862, Made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois.
Capital Stock ... Surplus ... Assets ... Cash on hand ... Bank stock ... Loans on Bonds and Mortgages ... Loans on Call ... Real Estate ... Due for Interest and Rent ... Due for Premiums ... Total Liabilities ...
Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 3d, 1862.
Whereas, The Continental Insurance Company, located at New York city, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, ... Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said R. W. PHILLIPS & CO. are authorized as agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this third day of February, A. D. 1862.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.
R. W. PHILLIPS & Co., Agents for Chicago and vicinity. Office No. 3, Board of Trade Building, Water street.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street, ... At the lowest N. York Prices. Post Office Box 3094.

Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS.—The place to procure the very best article is at STATIONERS' HALL, No. 140 Lake Street, ... FOUR SILVER MEDALS, One of which was awarded by the American Institute of New York, FOR THE BEST WORK EVER IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS. ACCOUNT BOOKS Of every description, SINGLY or in SETTS, made to order, of any desired style of RULING, PRINTING AND BINDING, At short notice and lowest living prices. F. MUNSON, Manufacturing Stationer, No. 140 Lake street.

Educational.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. commences its 21st Semi-Annual Session On April 3d, 1862, ... Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for Circulars.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. ... D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Hard Rubber Truss.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS. MANUFACTURED UNDER HOOD & GOODYEAR'S PATENT. This Truss is having a success in curing Hernia or Rupture ... Dr. J. B. SEELEY, 134 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, ... P. O. Box 4335.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS. Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white. Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat. ... Delivered to any part of the city. Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 4136.

Sheffield Nursery.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY, Cor. Racine-st. and Clybourne ave., Chicago, Ill. M. LEWIS, Proprietor. I have for sale low for cash a fine stock of EVERGREENS, SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VERBENAS, FUCHIAS, GERANIUMS, &c. ... M. LEWIS.

Commission Merchants.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 152 South Water street, Chicago.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE, General Commission Merchants, ... A. S. CHADBOURNE. G. F. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post Office Drawer 6397, Chicago. F. H. BALL. F. W. BURBANK. F. BALL. GEO. F. COLT.

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO., (Successors to L. D. Wilson,) General Produce Commission Merchants, 221 South Water street. Cash advanced on Consignments.

KING & OWENS, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 11 LASALLE STREET. ... EDWARD KING. [P. O. Box 1466] WM. N. OWENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 229 and 231 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

CASH ADVANCES MADE BY N. K. FAIRBANK, No. 2 Board of Trade Building, on GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS AND HIGHWINES, For DAVID DOWS & CO., New York. The property can be held here in store until the opening of navigation, and can be sold here or shipped. Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1862.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216½ South Water Street.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 6½ Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6291. Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

A. PEUGNET, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. Office No. 3 Hilliard's Block. Post Office Box 2257. ... Liberal advances made on consignments.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 233 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 3807. Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., sold on Commission. WM. B. HIBBARD. JESSE M'ALLISTER.

CULVER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water St., Chicago. B. F. CULVER. C. B. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch. GRANVILLE KIMBALL. E. G. WOLCOTT.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, ... Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. ... MURRY NELSON. E. L. STEVENS.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ... ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1515. ... RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6197, Chicago. ... Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago. ... ALLEN VANE. E. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 186 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse, No. 21 South Water St. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAM'L A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 SOUTH WATER STREET, Aiken's Building. Business confined strictly to Commission. ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED, No. 226 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Pashon Mills.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 183 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. ... M. S. NICHOLS. O. P. BEST. E. A. NICHOLS.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. ... ALBERT E. NEELY. BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE. WM. T. WINDIATE. EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the style, firm and name of Geo. E. Roberts & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ... GEO. E. ROBERTS, T. SYLVESTER PARKER. Chicago, March 1st, '62.
Geo. E. Roberts will continue in the Lumber business. Office on Clark street, near the ... Depot.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm, name and style of UNDERWOOD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. MR. WILLIAM AITCHISON, Jr., Book-Keeper for the late firm, is entrusted with the settlement of its outstanding business. F. L. UNDERWOOD, JOHN E. BEERS. Chicago, March 4th, 1862.
The subscriber gives notice to the friends and customers of the late firm of Underwood & Co., that he will continue alone ... F. L. UNDERWOOD. Chicago, March 4th, 1862.
The Agency of the late firm of Underwood & Co., for SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., of New York City, being this day terminated, we will be hereafter represented at Chicago by MR. WM. AITCHISON, Jr., at 152 South Water street. SAWYER, WALLACE & CO. Chicago, March 4th, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of G. & C. W. CHURCH & CADY is this day dissolved by LIMITATION. G. & C. W. CHURCH are alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and also are authorized to collect the debts of the firm. GEORGE CHURCH, C. W. CHURCH, HENRY CADY. Chicago, March 1st, 1862.
G. & C. W. CHURCH will continue the business at the old stand, No. 41 South Water street.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TERRENT, 187 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. ...

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, A. D. 1862.—... George Crist.—Attachment. ... THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, s.s.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. John Lewis vs. James H. Rees, Harriet F. Rees, Edward B. Talcott, Patrick Mullins and Patrick Walsh.—Decree of Foreclosure. ... L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, March 6th, 1862.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. I will sell on the 25th day of March next, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M., all right, title and interest ... to the following described lots, pieces and parcels of land, viz.: ... in Brooks & Kilbreth's Subdivision of Block 28, in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half, ... WILLIAM CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. The Bank of the State of Indiana for the use of the Branch at La Porte, vs. Edmund D. Taylor and Margaret Taylor, his wife, Charles D. Bond, Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCullough, Jesse L. Williams, ... William H. Davidson and Eleazer D. Chamberlain.—In Chancery. ... THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. STARR & LEAM, Compl't's Sol'rs.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, State of Illinois, ... FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee. WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, ... Hart L. Stewart, widower, of the City of Chicago, ... FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee. WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Proposals.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District of Cairo, etc. CAIRO, ILL., March 3d, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received (from loyal citizens only) at this office until 12 M., March 15th, 1862, for supplying Fresh Bread for the troops at Cairo, Bird's Point, Fort Holt and Mound City, until June 30th, 1862, commencing on April 1st, 1862. ... B. DuBARRY, Captain and C. S. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District of Cairo, etc. CAIRO, ILL., March 3d, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received (from loyal citizens only) at this office until 12 M., March 15th, 1862, for supplying 10,000 bushels of Potatoes for the Subsistence Department United States Army. ... B. DuBARRY, Captain and C. S. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District of Cairo. CAIRO, ILL., Feb. 28th, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received at this office (from loyal citizens only) until 12 M., March 15th, for furnishing Fresh Beef to the troops at Cairo, Bird's Point, Fort Holt, and Mound City, from April 1st to June 30th, 1862. ... B. DuBARRY, Captain and C. S. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 10th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Sub. Dep't. with ... HEAD OF CATTLE on the hoof. ... Bids to be directed to Maj. A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C. ...

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE —168 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. ... MRS. A. L. ...

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. ... MRS. HAYES ... P. O. Box 4038.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, ... On and after WEDNESDAY, March 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, ... S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Change of Time.—On and after ... Trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets: ... FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN ... W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ... JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at ... For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, ... WM. F. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: ... R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

1862. THE 1862.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R., 255 Miles Double Track, (with its connections,) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE. FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA! (with close connections from Western Cities,) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburgh for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One train runs daily (430 miles) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE. FREIGHTS: By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, ... LIVE STOCK. ... ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. ... H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. ... JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—...

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: ... JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Sup't, Toledo, O.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. ... C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. ... TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: ... GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Supt. E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ... E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. H. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ Dr. Charles Jewett will speak on temperance at the lecture room of the First Baptist Church on Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—By advertisement in another column it will be observed that the only original Christy's Minstrels are shortly to appear in this city at Metropolitan Hall.

☞ Rt. Rev. Bishop Duggan will deliver his first Lenten lecture in St. Mary's Church on Sunday evening, March 9th, at 7½ o'clock. The proceeds are to be given for the relief of the sick at Camp Douglas. Tickets 25 cents.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The 14th regiment Wisconsin volunteers, Col. D. E. Wood, will leave Fond du Lac this morning at 9 o'clock, and arrive at the depot of the Northwestern Railway at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

SUPERVISORS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—The County Board of Supervisors accepted the invitation tendered by Col. Mulligan, and visited the Fort Donelson prisoners at the Camp yesterday.

☞ The stock of books at number 118 Randolph street is being disposed of at auction by evening sales. During this evening the entire stock will be closed out, together with all the fixtures, shelving, show cases, gas fixtures, &c.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a female child was found yesterday morning under the stern of a boat lying in the river, near Lake street bridge. Coroner James held an inquest, but nothing regarding the particulars of the crime was adduced.

OBITUARY.—The funeral sermon of Jefferson W. Roberts, late Cashier of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, will be preached at the First Baptist Church, on Sunday evening, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock. His friends are requested to meet at the Sherman House parlors by 7 o'clock on that evening.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—Some misapprehension of a paragraph in yesterday's TRIBUNE, renders it necessary to say, that letters to volunteers follow the army, wherever the latter may go. Write plainly, after the name, the company and regiment to which the party addressed belongs, and the letter in due time will reach the proper person.

MORTALITY AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—Since our last report the following deaths have occurred among the Fort Donelson prisoners, all from pneumonia:

March 7—H. T. Holley, Co. E, 3d Miss. regiment.
" Wm. Davis, Co. H, 26th Tennessee.
" Edward Wellington, Co. B, 14th Miss.
" Joseph Manning, Co. G, 7th Texas.
Reported to-day....4
Previously reported....35
Total....39

TIMELY NOTICE.—The Board of Public Works, in view of a probable "break up" of the river within a few days, suggest to owners of vessels moored to the banks of the river, to prepare for any sudden gorge of ice that may possibly occur. They advise that in every case, the vessel should be cut loose from the surrounding ice, and as a further protection, to cut or saw parallel lines extending as far down towards the mouth of the river, as may be necessary, to clear the ice and give it free passage to the lake. A little timely labor may save much loss and damage to shipping and property in store along the banks of the river.

REBEL SURGEONS FOR CAMP DOUGLAS.—Drs. Samuel P. Johnson, of Virginia; B. N. Croxton, of the Third Alabama; J. F. Kennedy, of the Fourteenth Mississippi; Kelby Williams, of same; Robert A. Felton, of Texas; R. G. Rothorock, of the Second Kentucky; R. A. Gorier, of the Seventh Texas, and W. W. Moody, of the Third Mississippi, have arrived in this city, having been released from confinement by Gen. Halleck upon their parole, to attend to the sick and wounded Fort Donelson prisoners at Camp Douglas. Drs. H. Griffin, of the Fiftieth Virginia; M. M. Johnson, of the Fifty-third Tennessee; E. G. Greenlee, of the Second Kentucky, and D. A. Linthicum, of the same, are assigned to Indianapolis.

AID FOR THE SICK AT FORT HENRY.—The appeal of Dr. McVicker for aid for our sick soldiers at Fort Henry, has been responded to most liberally so far as relates to comforts and luxuries, by the ladies of the Camp Douglas Hospital Association and the ladies of Dr. Humphrey's First Presbyterian Church. A large store of dried and can fruits, blankets, hospital sheets and drawers are collected and will be forwarded to the hospital on Monday. These will relieve present wants, but the charitable must remember that three hundred sick persons consume a large amount of stores, and that, therefore, their charity should be continuous and increasing. No additional surgeons have as yet offered their services.

DEATH OF SURGEON HENRY S. BLOOD.—On the 8th of February last the Fifty-Seventh regiment, Colonel S. D. Baldwin, left Camp Douglas, where it had been some time encamped, for the scene of strife in the South. It participated with honor in the taking of Fort Donelson. With that command went Dr. Henry S. Blood, a young physician of the West Division, as assistant Surgeon. The remains of Dr. Blood arrived here in charge of Lieutenant Otis, yesterday morning, direct from Fort Henry, where he died from an attack of pleurisy on Tuesday morning. Surgeon Blood was a man of about thirty-three years, and leaves a wife in Massachusetts to mourn his loss. The corpse will be placed in the vault at the cemetery to await the disposal of the friends of the deceased.

LIBEL ON A GOOD UNION MAN.—A statement has lately been going the rounds of newspaperdom which does great injustice to a gentleman of this city by the name of Nellis. It is to the effect that among the prisoners arriving at Alton from Fort Henry, Tennessee, was Mr. J. Nellis, a saddler who formerly worked for Turner & Sidway, in Chicago, and was at one time boss of a gang of convicts in the penitentiary, before the new penitentiary was built. The article adds: "So he is back in his old quarters again, although in a rather less honorable position." We are satisfied from a personal knowledge of Mr. Nellis, that the paragraph is untrue in every particular, so far as it concerns that gentleman. Since the first of January he has been in the employ of Messrs. Dennis & Horton; from August to December of last year, he worked for Messrs. Condict, Wooley & Co., and then a month for Messrs. Turner & Sidway. This being true, it would be an utter impossibility that he should be a captured rebel at Fort Henry, an event that must have occurred in February, while Mr. N. was peacefully pursuing his calling in Chicago. We make this explanation, inasmuch as the libel has circulated somewhat extensively among his friends at the East, and left a bad impression of a good, Union-loving citizen.

Informal Meeting of the Common Council.

An informal meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber, to consider the subject of police business. The following members were present: Mayor Rumsey, Aldermen Hoyt, Joy, Titsworth, Baragwanath, Foss, Holden, Botsford, Salomon, Comisky, White, Prindiville, Perkins, McDonald and Cobb.

A. C. Coventry, Esq., one of the Police Commissioners, appeared before the Aldermen with a voluminous collection of documents, plats of beats, statistics, specifications and tables concerned with the police business, to ask an increase of the regular police force. He argued that the city should be freed from the private preventive police system, and that more men should be put upon the beats now under the care of the police. The people had petitioned the Common Council, for an increase of patrolmen, and such an increase was actually required by the exigencies of the case, more especially in the Southern portion of the city. He was also in favor of an increase on the North and West sides. He did not think the city could be fairly and safely run during another season without at least one hundred and six policemen. The cost of the present force is not quite $60,000 per annum. It would require an expenditure of about $50,000 more to cover the proposed addition.

Mr. Coventry has been traveling extensively in the Western States for the purpose of inquiring into the manner in which police business is transacted in the larger cities. In New York it is found necessary to appoint one policeman to every eight hundred of population. In Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, one to every thousand. In Chicago, a city covering more area of ground, than perhaps any other city in the known world, we have a police representation of about one man for two thousand. He thought that for the amount of police business, Chicago would compare favorably with any of the places he had visited.

The meeting adjourned without formal action.

Revolting Crime of a Parent.

An outrage of the blackest and most revolting character, and which will almost stagger the most inveterate opponent of the dogma of the total depravity of the human race, was made public in this city yesterday. A doubt may well arise in the mind of the reader of what follows, whether the wretch who could be guilty of a deed of such damning darkness should be classed as a human being. The crime alluded to is that of a father outraging the person of his own daughter. The facts, as far as yet revealed, are as follows:

A man by the name Norman S. Avery, who lately kept an eating house in the basement, corner of Randolph and Clark street, came to this city from Buffalo, deserting his wife and three children—the latter comprising a daughter and two sons—some seven years since. The daughter, now about sixteen or seventeen years of age, lately hearing of his whereabouts wrote him a tender and heart-touching letter. He responded and requested her to come on to Chicago and cheer his lonely home by acting as his housekeeper. She gladly consented, thinking thereby to gain a good home and the care and protection of a father.

In accordance with a mutual arrangement soon afterwards entered into, Martha Avery left her mother and arrived here by rail on the last Christmas eve, at about eleven o'clock at night. Her father met her at the depot and conveyed her to his rooms on Wells street where they sat and chatted until a late hour. He then showed her into his apartment, saying that he would occupy a lounge in the sitting room. Then followed the deed without a name. She had been in bed but a short time when Avery came to her, compelled her to endure his presence near her, and finally, by the use of force and threats, completed the dastardly outrage upon her person. The young girl was a stranger in a strange land. Her natural protector had become her most deadly enemy. She knew not what to do, or in which direction to turn for aid or counsel. There seemed to her no other alternative than to hold her peace, which she did, revealing her horrible secret to no person, until Thursday, when she confided her troubles to a lady whose acquaintance she had formed. This lady advised an application to the District Attorney. This was accordingly made, and the result was the arrest of the unnatural parent, a partial examination before Justice Davis, a continuance to the jurisdiction of Justice Brown, and the further continuance of the case to Tuesday, the 18th inst., when a full examination of the matter will be entered into. The bail was fixed at $500. The sum might have been the same had Avery, instead of being charged with incest, been suspected of the larceny of a small sum of money.

The above relation is from the statement made to the magistrates by the girl, Martha Avery, under oath. For the sake of common humanity, it is to be hoped they are too highly colored; but should they prove entirely correct, a blacker depth of depravity it were impossible to conceive, and an adequate punishment for the offense it were impossible to select from the too limited and too tender pains of this earth.

A Secession Editor in Chicago.

[From the Detroit Advertiser.]

The present editor of the Chicago *Times* was, until recently, editor of the Detroit *Free Press*. Long after the Southern conspirators commenced the war upon the Government by seizing forts, arsenals, navy yards, stealing public arms, and other property, he continued to oppose any attempt to *coerce* them, and to encourage them in their robberies. All his influence was used through the columns of the *Free Press* to produce an insurrection at the North in defense of the conspirators. He declared more than once that if there should be an attempt made in Michigan to raise troops for the suppression of the rebellion, there would be a counter movement in behalf of the South, and a "fire in the rear" commenced upon them; thus threatening civil war here upon the soil of Michigan. After the fall of Sumpter, he kept up his treasonable attacks upon the Government until our people became so outraged at his course as to threaten his office. Finding how odious he had become here, he sold out and went to Chicago, where he hoped to have a freer as well as a larger field for disseminating his treason. Since he has been there, he has given free rein to his secession sympathies. His correspondents understand his tastes, and take care to furnish no information, and make no statements that are not in harmony with them.

Company A, Chicago Light Artillery.

MARCH 7th, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your motto of "*Honor to whom honor is due*," will probably be reason sufficient for publishing the following extract from a letter from Mr. W. L. Southworth, dated Fort Hieman, near Fort Henry, February 28th, 1862, received here March 5th, via Cairo. It shows the part taken in the battle of Fort Donelson, by company A, Chicago Light Artillery; and as company B has been awarded all the merit deserved, for their part in the fight, it is but justice that company A should be awarded the praise and thanks their action deserves.

Respectfully yours,
J. J. RICHARDS.

FORT HIEMAN, OPPOSITE FORT HENRY, February 28th, 1862.

DEAR FRIEND—I have just read the TRIBUNE correspondent's account of the capture of Fort Donelson, and the part taken in the affair by company B, Chicago Artillery. But he entirely overlooks the important service by company A, Chicago Light Artillery, under command of Lieut. P. P. Wood. He gives a correct account of the whole affair of the morning of the 15th, with the exception, that company A should be substituted for company B—as they are fully allowed the credit of saving the day.

I will try and give you some idea of their part in the fight, but briefly.

Company A left here (Fort Hieman) Friday at 4 P. M., in the most inclement weather, crossing the Tennessee river, immediately marching across the country for the battle ground, which is some twelve miles distant, over roads so cut up by rains and travel as to be knee deep in mud. They camped at midnight some four miles from Fort Donelson, and at early morn again set off. Immediately on arriving at the scene of the conflict, which was in a country dense with wood and brush, they pushed forward on a run for the right wing, where Wallace's brigade was stationed and the sharpest fighting going on. They had not gone far when they met Taylor's Battery (Co. B) slowly retreating and firing; so sharply pushed by the enemy that it was admitted by their own men and officers that they would have to desert their guns and leave them in the hands of the enemy. In fact Sergeant Towner had his mallet and spike in his hands to spike his gun, when Company A came tearing up the road, planted two guns of their in position, and blazed away. Company B, being nearly out of ammunition, shortly drew off. The boys went to work with a will, the balls and bullets tearing through the woods like hail. Nearer and nearer came the rebels, until they arrived within 150 yards, when the canister which our guns belched out proved too much for their stomachs, and they retreated pell mell, being successfully thwarted in their design to break our right wing, and thus make a loop hole for the escape of the entire rebel army. Company A was flanked by the noble 1st Nebraska regiment, and the retreat of the enemy was followed up, and the ground left *held* by the 11th Indiana and 8th Missouri boys, two of the best regiments in the United States service. I do not want to detract from the laurels of Company B—far from it. Our boys are loud in their praises as good fighters, but we cannot sit quietly by, and hear other companies landed to the skies for the very services done by ourselves. If you can only see Wallace's report, all will be right—as he gives company A the highest credit—and the rebels themselves say we gave them "intensified h—ll" in about twenty minutes. I write you no more than facts, as they are admitted by all here, and by Taylor and his men. Co. A, and the 8th Missouri, 11th Indiana, 1st Nebraska, and one company of the 32d Illinois, saved the day.

The battery was in command of Lieut. P. P. Wood, Lieut. Morgan not having arrived on the ground in time to assume command. * *

Yours truly,
W. L. SOUTHWORTH.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a member of Co. A Chicago Light Artillery, who was in the battle.

Our company set out from Fort Henry for the field of battle early on Saturday morning, distant 12 miles by the road, and an awful road it was, mud about a foot deep. About 12 o'clock we reached the spot where Co. A's guns were planted, just in front of which was Taylor's Battery, on the right wing of our army, the most desperate part of the whole field. Of the bravery and execution of both our Chicago batteries I cannot speak in too much praise. Co. A had just arrived that morning, and as they were tearing through the blocked up road to take their position, they came upon Taylor's boys, who were slowly retreating before a large force of the enemy, who were making a desperate sally to break the line and get out. They were getting out of amunition when in came our boys, who planted two guns alongside of them and went in with a vim that astonished all. How the bullets and shell did rattle through those woods! The cannoniers laid flat on their faces as soon as they loaded and up again after every discharge. Gen. Wallace was among them, giving cheering words and was greatly delighted at the action of the batteries. After a few shells had been thrown, the enemy to the number of about 3,000 made a charge through the woods, and then came the exciting part of it. We were flanked on the right by the noble 1st Nebraska, and on the left by the Sharpshooters. Our boys threw nothing but canister, the rebels having approached to within 150 yards, when they were forced to retreat, leaving piles of dead and wounded on the field—carrying off all they could. Co. C boys were not half satisfied with but half an hour's fighting. Company A had but one man wounded, and he just touched. But the escapes were numerous and miraculous. Only one horse was shot. Company B lost 1 man killed, and some 7 or 8 wounded. One team was shot through with a shell.

The walk over the battle field after the surrender, was the most horrid sight I ever imagined. I counted on one field 72 dead men of the 11th Illinois, 16 of the 20th Illinois, and 14 or 15 of the 31st. On Monday I took another walk around and found two wounded men of the 31st, who had lain in the woods two days and nights without any drink or shelter. One of the nights it rained and was cold all the time. As I lifted one man into an ambulance, I saw him draw his last breath. We returned here yesterday across the country.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

ROSENFIELD & ROSENBERG, vs. LAZARUS SILVERMAN.

This was the pioneer case growing out of the currency break-down last Spring. The suit was brought to recover an amount deposited by plaintiffs with defendant in the months of March, April and May last—in all, $1,193.23. The deposits consisted of depreciated Illinois bank notes, and the defense claimed that the plaintiffs could only recover the value of the deposits at the time they were made.

Besides, the defendant claimed an offset to the amount of $1,554.04, for which he held plaintiffs' check on the Marine Bank, dated April 26, 1861, which, on presentment, the Bank refused to pay in anything but Illinois currency. This was on the 10th of June. The note was protested and plaintiffs asked to pay it in par funds, which both they and the Bank refused to do.

It was claimed by plaintiffs that they were discharged by reason of delay in presenting the check for payment.

Evidence was offered to show that at the time the check was drawn the Bank was *unable* to pay its debts in par funds; that the check would at no time have been paid in any other than the depreciated bank notes actually tendered; but that, on the 10th of June, the Bank would have paid a specie amount, or an amount calling for par funds, dollar for dollar in full.

A variety of legal questions were discussed growing out of the case, by the counsel, and voluminous instructions on both sides were given to the jury.

The jury, after being out a few hours, found a verdict for the plaintiffs for their account in full, disallowing the offset upon the check. Messrs. W. K. McAllister and J. H. Roberts conducted the case for the plaintiffs, and E. Martin and Arthur W. Windett appeared for the defense. A motion for a new trial is entered.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Judge Manierre.*—No. 532—Charles Wicke vs John Hitzman; Jury came into Court with a verdict for the defendant. Motion by plaintiff for a new trial. No.—Louisa G. Bigelow et al executors of A. Bigelow vs Wm. Colby. Confession. Judgment on filing of narr and cognovit in open Court for $880. Geo. A. Meech sworn as to the execution of Power of Attorney attached to note. No. 237—James Steel et al vs B. F. Quimby et al; cause reinstated on motion of plaintiff's attorney. No. 491—James B. Waller et al vs Henry H. Hourne et al. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 606—City of Chicago vs. George Reynolds. Same order. No. 782—Winchester & Dodge vs. Willard Stevens; Same order. No.—Chancery. Loomis vs. Sherman. Decree. No. 65—Marvin B. Stout vs. Charles Beers. On trial. No. 549—James B. Waller et al. vs. Frank Ford. Dismissed at plaintiffs' costs, with leave to withdraw note sued on.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 606—Samuel C. Davis vs. John A. Hughes. Default, and clerk assess damages. No. 613—Samuel Boyd et al. vs. Porteus B. Roberts. Default, and clerk assess damages. No. 636—National Bank of Boston vs. Porteus B. Roberts. Default, and clerk assess damages. No. 643—Samuel C. Davis vs. John C. Myers et al.; John C. Myers et al. defaulted. Nos. 661, 671, 643, 632—Defaulted and clerk assess damages. Nos. 623 and 624—Exceptions to issue on affidavits filed, forthwith. No. 101—Admiralty. Patrick Brady et al. vs. Propeller St. Nicholas. The respondent having failed to file the proofs, under the leave heretofore given, ordered that decree, of date December 27th, 1859, heretofore entered, stand in full force, and execution to issue therefor. No. 105—Admiralty. H. Fitzhugh et al. vs. Propeller St. Nicholas. Court having considered, dismisses libel.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Goodrich.*—No. 202—Tarleton Jones et al vs George E. Scott; judgment, and damages assessed. No. 611—Albert Austin vs Patrick Mullins; leave to defendant to file two additional pleas. No. 724—James Ward et al vs A. C. Hessing et al; rule on plaintiff to reply to defendant by Friday next, 14th. No. 1,835—James B. Hodges vs P. B. Roberts et al; plaintiff moves to strike defendants' plea to common counts from file for want of affidavit of merits; sustained. No. 1,366—James A. Parsons et al vs Geo. Ross, Jr.; default and judgment; damages assessed.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins.*—Cases dismissed: Nos. 189, 223, 289, 65, 621, 969, 96. No. 83—Alexander S. Greer vs. Samuel J. Walker; parties and jury present as on yesterday; plaintiff elects to take a non-suit. Petition of William Lettlaize—by habeas corpus—asked for discharge of Frederick Lettlaize from Reform School; order that he be discharged. No. 173—Henry Lang vs. Frank Hottinger; on affidavit order that cause be continued. No. 119—Peter Smith vs. Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company; submitted, jury to seal verdict and be discharged. No. 134—Hamilton White et al vs. John Gray et al; submitted to Court for trial; judgment against plaintiff for costs. No. 117—City of Chicago vs. John Reid et al; submitted to Court for trial; verdict for plaintiff.

Meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Board met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Minutes of preceding session were read and approved.

REPORTS LAID OVER ON THURSDAY.

The report of the Committee on Poor House and Paupers, covering bill for wood and provisions, was taken up and the bill ordered paid.

The same action was taken relative to the bill of the members of the Board for Committee services.

School Commissioner Jno. F. Eberhart's bill for services rendered in his official capacity, received like disposition.

The report of the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, presented on Thursday and laid over under the rules, was taken up, and the question of bailiff's fees and sheriff's charges thoroughly ventilated by Supervisor Dalton and others. The Supervisor was certain that a moderate sized African was concealed in the bill somewhere. How did it happen that bailiffs were allowed to present a bill of $108 for services, when their *per diem* would not reach the half of that sum? The matter should be investigated. Supervisor Strong said that the bill came properly certified by the Judge and Clerk of the Court, and he, as a member of the Committee, did not think he could go behind that certificate.

The bill as recommended by the Committee, finally passed and payment was ordered to be made. Sheriff Hesing was allowed to withdraw so much of his bill for services, as related to cash advanced for witness fees.

The report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims, in relation to the claims of Walter Kimball and Charles B. Farwell was adopted.

COUNTY TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

The Finance Committee to whom was referred the examination of the County Treasurer's accounts presented the following report:

That they have compared his vouchers with the records of the same, in the County Clerk's office, and also in the offices of the Circuit and Superior Courts, and find the said vouchers correct. And also, that they have ascertained the aggregate amount of jury certificates and county orders paid respectively, and find said amounts as represented in said Treasurer's report. They would also report that they have canceled said orders and certificates and placed them under seal in the usual depository.

Report accepted.

WORK FOR CONSTABLES.

Sup. McCarty presented the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, By Section 37 of the act entitled "Justices of the Peace and Constables," (Rev. Stat., p. 357, Scates T. & B. Comp. 714,) it is made the duty of the Sheriff of each county to summons four constables to attend at each term of the Circuit Court; and,

WHEREAS, We are informed that it is the custom of the present Sheriff of this county to appoint bailiffs to attend upon the various Courts of this county; and,

WHEREAS, We are informed that said Sheriff has never requested or allowed the various constables of this county to serve as is provided by said statute, although many of them are ready and willing to perform such service: therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait upon said Sheriff and ascertain the reason, if any there be, why he has paid no attention to the law, aforesaid and recommend to him the propriety of at once complying with the provisions of said act.

The resolution was laid upon the table for the present.

LOAVES AND FISHES.

Some member who chose not to discover to the Board his identity, sent to the Clerk's desk, this resolution:

Resolved, That no member of this Board shall receive any extra pay for committee services that he may render during the sitting of this Board.

The proposition was tabled by the Board.

ICE FOR THE COURTS.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims recommended the payment of the Crystal Lake Ice Company's bill for ice furnished the Circuit and Superior Courts, and the rejection of their bills for ice delivered the Clerks of the County, Circuit and Superior Courts.

THE DOG QUESTION AGAIN.

Supervisor Dalton of the Judiciary Committee presented a report instructing assessors as to their duties in the collection of the dog tax.

A resolution declaring the dog law unconstitutional, and giving the Judiciary Committee instructions upon the subject, was laid upon the table.

ADJOURNMENT FOR THE TERM.

Supervisor Guenther moved that when the Board adjourns, at the expiration of the afternoon session, they adjourn to meet on the 1st Monday of June. Carried.

VISIT TO CAMP DOUGLAS.

An invitation was received from Col. Mulligan to visit the prisoners at Camp Douglas in the afternoon which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Sup. Jones offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Board and ordered to be spread upon the records:

WHEREAS, The death of a son of Aaron Haven, Esq., Assistant Supervisor of the town of South Chicago, while in the service of our country as an officer of the Volunteer service, has been reported to this Board; therefore,

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of Cook County, that we have learned with deep regret of the death of Lieut. Charles Haven, Company A, 3d Minnesota Regiment, which occurred at Nashville, Tenn., and that we deeply sympathize with his parents and friends in view of his untimely death; and that, while we mournfully regret the loss of a promising young soldier, we at the same time rejoice that the country and its patriotic citizens have such sons to offer for the protection of an Union and the maintainance of our liberties.

Board adjourned till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the subject of the executions in the hands of Constable Cyrus Keeler, belonging to the County, collected and unreturned, reported that they had called upon Keeler, and suggested the existence of the executions and their non-payment, and asked for explanations. Keeler promised to appear before the Board at its present session and explain, but had not done so. They asked for further instructions. The subject was freely discussed by Supervisors Throop, Gibbs, Strong, Caldwell, and McCarty, and resulted in the entire matter being referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to prosecute Keeler and his bonds.

SALARY OF COUNTY CLERK.

From the same Committee a report was presented, advising that the County Clerk be authorized to draw from the County Treasury the sum of $1,125 per quarter in lieu of fees, and that the matter of the salary of the County Judge be laid over until the next session of the Board.

The Clerk explained that he was willing to accept the amount, although he had been informed that the fees would amount to a much larger sum. Carried.

THANKS TO COL. MULLIGAN.

Sup. Throop presented a resolution of thanks to Col. Mulligan for courtesies extended to the Board during their visit to Camp Douglas that afternoon. Adopted.

PAYMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Sup. Guenther presented the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Members of Committees of this Board, without any exception, have been and still are in the habit of charging for Committee services rendered during the vacation of this Board, and,

WHEREAS, The War Fund Committee have rendered valuable and laborious services for the good of the county without pay: therefore,

Resolved, That the members of said Committee be and they are hereby allowed two dollars per day for services heretofore, and hereafter to be rendered as such Committee, and that such compensation be taken from the War Fund. Carried.

The Committee appointed to confer with the judges of the courts to endeavor to reduce the expenses of courts and juries were allowed till next session of the Board to report results.

After an animated discussion, in which the merits of ex-Mayor Wentworth and his wines figured conspicuously, the Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday of June.

COOK COUNTY EXPENSES.

The County Clerk of Cook County, in response to the resolution of the Constitutional Convention requesting an exhibit of the annual cost of the Board of Supervisors for the past five years, including per diem, mileage and extra allowances to committees, has returned the following answer:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COUNTY COURT OF COOK CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 14, 1862.

WM. M. SPRINGER, Secretary of the Convention of Illinois—*Sir*: Your favor of the 31st ult., including resolutions of the Convention, came duly to hand yesterday. In my answer I have given the number of days that the Board of Supervisors have been in session each year, from which it will be seen how much their services, at two dollars per day, have cost the county, showing a large sum for committee services and mileage. We have thirty towns in this county, three of which elect Assistant Supervisors. Then we have ten Ward Supervisors, being one from each Ward in the city, making in all forty-three Supervisors. They hold four sessions, of about five to six days each, each year, as you will see by the inclosed report. Yours respectfully,

L. P. HILLIARD, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK OF COOK CO., ILL.

Expense of the Board of Supervisors for the following years:

1857	$3,077
1858	2,924
1859	3,582
1860	3,067
1861	3,180
	$16,719

The Board was in session as follows:

1857	31 days, and composed of	41 members,
1858	17 " "	42 "
1859	24 " "	42 "
1860	21 " "	42 "
1861	27 " "	43 "
Total number of days in five years		120
Average number of members each year		42

Making 5,040 days in five years, provided the members were in regular attendance each day, which at two dollars per day, is $10,080, leaving a balance for committee service and mileage of $5,639.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LAURIN P. HILLIARD, Clerk.

☞ Rev. Henry K. Green, formerly pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in this city, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. William Parker, in Orange, New Jersey, on Sunday, the 22d of February, after a severe and protracted illness of more than a year. A funeral sermon will be preached by the Rev. N. Colver, D. D., at the Tabernacle Church, on Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison, (West Side), at the usual hour of service, on Sunday morning, March 9th. The many friends of Mr. Green are invited to be present.

WHO WILL TAKE IT?—The ladies of the Camp Douglas Aid Society have a box of comforts, such as towels, sheets, shirts, &c., &c., which they wish to send to Fort Donelson. Any person going there *direct*, on Tuesday or Wednesday next, who will take charge of this box, will confer a favor by leaving his name at Mrs. Franklin's, No. 34 Washington street.

DISCHARGED FROM THE REFORM SCHOOL.—An application was yesterday made by Wm. Lettlaize to Judge Higgins of the Superior Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the discharge of Frederick Lettlaize from the Reform School. The writ was ordered to issue.

BURNING STRAW.—An alarm of fire sounded just before one o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by the burning of a pile of straw on South Jefferson street, near the corner of Harrison street.

☞ Jewett & Co., 56 Dearborn street, sell at 10 A. M. to-day, liquors, herrings, candles, castile soap, white lead, tobacco, ground coffee, etc.

CAUTION—The market is full of imitations, represented to be the same as "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which are in most cases productive of positive injury. Many dealers will recommend inferior preparations and lower priced articles, affording more profit to themselves. Ask for and obtain only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the sedative and soothing effect to the mucus lining of the windpipe into the Bronchii allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable. mh7-2t

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h381-ly

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. feb21-ly

MARRIAGE AND VISITING CARDS!—"Yankee Card Writer's" office at Sherman House. Calling Cards reduced to $1.50 per Pack for one week. Ladies call in Parlors. Orders by mail—send price, or four stamps, for sample, to O. SACKETT. mch5-5t

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

By request, Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., will repeat a discourse on "The Deceit of Vain Words," in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets, on Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock.

—Elder W. P. Black will preach in the Christian Church, on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker, to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of Christian immersion will be administered after each discourse.

—The service of the Bishop's Church will be held on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock at Bryan Hall. In the afternoon at four o'clock in the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets.

—Rev. President Chapin, of Beloit, will preach in the New England Congregational Church, corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets, to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

—Divine service in the Episcopal Free Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited. Sunday school 9½ A. M. E. B. TUTTLE, Rector.

—Preaching in the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Third avenue and Jackson street, to-morrow (Sunday) morning at half-past ten, by the Rev. Dr. Halsey, and at half-past seven in the evening by the Rev. Geo. Morton.

—Rev. W. C. Jackson will preach in the First United Presbyterian Church, corner of West Jefferson and Washington streets, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M.

DIED.

On Friday morning, March 7th, Mr. WILLIAM H. DEWEY, formerly of Akron, Ohio, aged 39 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 227 Indiana street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to be present.

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT SAFES,
At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts, Jan. 26, 1862.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co, No. 251 Broadway:—GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and the safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being scorched. Your Patent Champion Safe gives me great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly yours,
A. S. FOSTER.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED.
GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT Co., New York, Jan. 28, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway—GENTS: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. The Safe was in the office of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after THIRTY-SIX HOURS exposure, and was RED HOT. It contained our books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes, and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which were found in good order and unscathed. Respectfully Yours, HENRY L. WRIGHT.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 251 State street. ja1-h33-1ystp

FIRE PROOF SAFES—Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati, which for BEAUTY OF FINISH excels anything of the kind made in this country, with round bolts, silver plated handles and powder proof locks. Prices, $35, $50, $75, $90 and upwards. For sale by F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle st.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, 1862.

The money market exhibits no considerable change since yesterday's report. Bankers are accommodating their customers to a fair extent, and business generally is moving along smoothly. The steady close winter weather for so many weeks in succession renders it probable that the opening of navigation is not distant, for when the winter once breaks, it is believed there will be no reverses. Hence an active trade cannot be delayed many weeks.

New York Exchange continues close, and bankers to-day took all that offered at par, and some of the smaller houses were glad to get a supply at a fraction above. The selling price is still ½ per cent. premium; but most of the houses restricted sales exclusively to customers. We presume outsiders were forced to pay ¾, and even ⅞ was charged by some houses.

Gold continues dull and drooping. Bankers took small parcels from customers at 1½; but round lots were not disposed of above 1¼. The selling price was nominal at 2½, and this was the price for retail parcels; but round lots could be had at 2¼, and probably in some cases even 2 per cent. was accepted.

The telegraph informs us that the Treasury notes of the old issue are likely very soon to be also made a legal tender by Congress. Our financial and business public, so far as we have heard opinions expressed, are decidedly in favor of the measure.

LAND WARRANTS.—Very little is doing in land warrants, and hence the range in prices is wide. The following prices have been furnished us by some of our leading dealers:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	$80	$100
120 "	60	80
80 "	66	75
40 "	38	45

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of the 7th says:

There was no change in monetary matters yesterday. The pork trade is about over, and as the movements of produce are light in consequence of the snow drifts on the railroads, business is very quiet. On this account exchange is a little firmer than it has been, but is not quotably higher, as the demand is still limited. Gold continues in the downward scale, and in sums exceeding $50 can be bought at 2¾. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Exchange	½@¾ prem.	¾@⅞ prem.
Boston and Portland	par@¼ ..	⅜ ..
Buffalo	¼ dis.	¼@⅜ ..
Specie	1½@1¾ ..	2¾@3 ..
Treasury Notes	⅛ ..	⅜ ..

The outside quotations for exchange are the current bank rates. There is probably less demand for money just now than at any previous time since last spring.

PHILADELPHIA.—The *Press* of March 5th says:

At the Stock Board to-day the prices of some securities fell off, while others advanced, according to the pressure on the market or the accumulation of orders. United States seven and three-tenths per cent bonds declined ½. Pennsylvania fives were dull, and city sixes heavy. Pennsylvania Railroad shares advanced ¼, and the second mortgage bonds ½, and Elmira Railroad seven per cent bonds gained ½. The market closed dull.

The money market is unchanged.

The following are the quotations for exchange:

New York exchange	par@1-10 dis.
Boston exchange	par@¼ prem.
American gold	1¼@2 prem.
7 3-10 Treasury notes	½@¾ dis.

CINCINNATI.—We quote from the *Gazette* of this morning:

The average business, on Thursday, in money matters, so far as regards discounts, was below an average, and the market continued very easy for good paper at about 10 per cent. The market for exchange has a hardening tendency, and the buying and selling rates are getting closer together, from an advance in the former. Gold is a shade firmer, at quotations, but there is not much doing in it. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Exchange	⅛ dis@par.	⅛ prem.
Gold	1 prem.	2 prem.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says:

Eastern exchange continues abundant, and rates, though unchanged, were not so firm. There is no call for gold, and a decline was quoted. Treasury notes are in demand, and from the principal feature of the market.

NEW YORK.—The *World* of the 6th says:

The demand for money is increasing, and capitalists find no difficulty in employing their funds at 7 per cent. The commission firms borrow at 6 per cent. The Government twelvemonth bonds are engraving rapidly, and the first installment will be sent to Washington to-morrow. They will be on this market in about a week, and the whole $100,000,000 in about a month. This will tend to tighten the money market. The Assistant Treasurer received to-day the balance ($7,100,000) of bonds due to the banks for Government loans.

The *Herald* of the same date says:

The money market is growing easier. There was more money offering to-day at 7 per cent than the brokers could use, and we hear of loans at 6. There was no substantial cause for the recent flurry in money. Demand notes have taken another turn to-day, and, having been thrown out by some of the banks, were sold at a small discount. A difference of opinion exists as to whether they are a legal tender or not. Mr. Spaulding, who drew the Treasury Note act, says that it was the intention of the committee to make them a legal tender, and Secretary Chase is understood to have expressed that the act does, in effect, make them so. As, however, some lawyers have doubted this, we understand that a short declaratory act will be passed in a day or two through Congress to settle the question.

The *Tribune* of the same day says:

The turn of the money market is in favor of borrowers. The scarcity of good selections of mercantile paper, even at low rates, on first class short bills, enables the stock brokers to borrow, with ease, at 7 ₩ cent, on miscellaneous collateral, and 6 per cent on Government security. Some of the large banks, holding a large sum of United States stock, of 1881, than they desire to carry permanently, have sold with some freedom at, or in the neighborhood of 93 ₩ cent, and in turn have lent the money upon the same security at 6 per cent, 30 and 60 days. Notwithstanding these charges the line of ordinary loans and discounts is lower to-day than on Saturday. The sum total of gold in bank is something over $30,000,000.

The report that the United States five dollar Treasury notes had been counterfeited is untrue. It is also untrue that any of the country banks have been discredited, with the exception of the Merchants' Bank of Trenton, N. J.

UNITED STATES MINT.—The deposits and coinage of the United States Mint, for the month of February, were as follows:

DEPOSITS.

Gold deposits from all sources	$265,976 65
Silver and purchases	77,953 02
Total deposits	$343,929 67
Copper cents (o. s.) received in exchange for new issue	3,785 00

GOLD COINAGE.

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	4,695	$93,900
Eagles	35	350
Half eagles	35	175
Three dollars	5,785	17,355
Quarter eagles	35	87
Dollars	193,384	194,384
Bars	5	3,067
	203,974	$309,318

SILVER COINAGE.

Dollars	700	700
Half dollars	81,800	40,900
Quarter dollars	208,000	52,000
Dimes	104,000	10,400
Half dimes	258,000	12,900
Three-cent pieces	34,000	1,020
	686,500	$117,920
Cents	1,000,000	10,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold coinage	203,974	$309,318
Silver	686,500	117,920
Copper	1,000,000	10,000
Total	1,890,474	$436,238

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 7.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G&CURR	900	2667	643	90	....	1071
RIRR	200	350	1750	....	....	....
IllCRR	170	130	2310	1017	....	196
CB&QRR	250	950	4854	1009	340	736
NWRR	385	....	....	....	720	1962
A&StLRR	...	746	5306	....	350	50
Total	1905	4843	15363	2116	1410	4015

	DH'gs No.	LH'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	Seeds lbs.
G&CURR	187	120	140	1760	....	2770
RIRR	85	53	226	16710	....	....
IllCRR	75	250	....	2770	....	1550
CB&QRR	111	393	309	34559	31963	5000
NWRR	84	....	....	2219	....	22000
A&StLRR	62	50	16	7200	650	....
Total	604	838	691	67218	32613	31320

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but business was dull.

The Provision market was inactive and very quiet. The buoyant feeling manifested a week or two ago, with regard to a speedy opening of the Southern trade, seems almost to have disappeared. Mess Pork is almost entirely neglected, and we quote the market nominal at $11.50 for city. A small lot of 60 barrels Iowa packed mess changed hands at $10.00. There is some inquiry for Bulk Meats, but at ¼@½c lower than former prices, and although holders of round lots of city cured meat will not submit to any depreciation, small lots pressing on the market have to give way. About 150,000 lbs of city and country changed hands in various parcels, at 4½c for sides, 4¼c for Hams, and 3¼c for Shoulders, loose—and some of it in casks at the same figures. Lard is quiet and without any material change—though there was much less inquiry to-day, and about 300 pkgs changed hand, at 7c for prime city kettle, 6½@6¾c for country kettle, and 6@6¼c for No. 1 Lard.

The receipts of Hogs were very light, both of live and dressed, and the market was dull—prices declining 10@15c on Live and 5@10c on Dressed—with sales of about 1,650 live at $2.90@3.50 gross, and of Dressed at $3 60@4.00.

The supply of Beef Cattle this week proving much lighter than was expected, the market to-day was considerably firmer, closing with an upward tendency on higher grades. Prime shipping Cattle were sold at $3.00@3.40, and packing Cattle at $2.50@3.00.

The market for Breadstuffs was flat and uninteresting. Flour remains dull, with but trifling transactions. Wheat was heavy and depressed, with sales of No. 1 Spring at 78½@79c, and No. 2 Spring at 73@74½c—according to the date of the receipts. Corn was in fair request, but at lower prices, and the sales were light at 23½@24½c for Mixed in store—for old and new receipts. Oats were sold at 18½@19c. Rye, 43c. Barley active and firm at 38@50c. Highwines were unsettled and dull, with sales at 20c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, 1862.

PROVISIONS—Market generally dull. MESS PORK—Nominal at $11.50 for City. Sales, 60 brls Cedar Rapids packed at $10.00. BULK MEATS—30,000 lbs country-cured Sides at 4½c, loose; 34,000 lbs and 6,500 pcs city-cured Hams at 4¼c, loose; 19,000 lbs country-cured Shoulders at 3¼c, loose; 16,000 lbs and 1,500 pcs city-cured Shoulders at 3¼c, loose; 10,000 lbs country-cured Bulk meats in casks, at 3¼c for Shoulders, and 4¼c for Hams. LARD—100 trcs prime city kettle-rendered Leaf at 7c; 120 kegs country kettle at 6¾c; 30 brls country kettle-rendered (mixed lots) at 6¼c; 60 brls No. 1 Head Lard at 6¼c; 8 brls Gut Lard at 6c. GREASE—20 brls white at 5¼c.

FLOUR—Received, 1,905 brls. Market very dull, with very few transactions. Sales were: 200 brls "Bartlett's double extra" in sacks at $4.00—sacks returned; 200 brls "Chicago Mills" in sacks at $3.75—sacks returned; 50 brls "Iambic" at $3.60; 125 brls "Ashford" on p. t.; 250 brls Super at $2.80@3.00.

WHEAT—Received, 4,843 bu. Market very dull. Sales 2,000 bu winter receipts No. 1 Spring in store at 79c; 1,000 bu do at 78½c; 5,000 bu winter receipts No. 2 Spring in store at 73c; 3,000 bu do at 73½c; 22,000 bu do at 73½c; 4,000 bu new receipts do (3½c storage) at 74c; 2,000 bu fresh receipts (3c storage) at 74½c.

Bagged wheat is scarce and in good demand. Sales 140 bags good milling Spring at 78c del.

CORN—Received, 15,363 bu. Market quiet. Sales 2,500 bu winter receipts mixed in store at 23½c; 5,000 bu new receipts do (3½c storage) at 23½c; 12,000 bu do at 23½c; 5,000 bu do (3c storage) at 24c; 1,500 bu do at 24¼c.

New Corn in fair demand. Sales 1,500 bu in bulk at 21c del; 1,300 bu do at 20c on track.

OATS—Received, 2,116 bu. Market firm. Sales, 1,000 bu new receipts (3¼c storage) No. 1 in store at 18½c; 500 bu fresh receipts (3c storage) at 18½c; 150 bu do at 19.

RYE—Received, 1,410 bu. Market steady. Sales, 4,500 bu No. 1 (receipts, 3@3¾c storage) at 43c.

BARLEY—Received, 4,015 bu. Market active and firm. Sales, 400 bu choice at 50c on track; 1,000 bu good 46c delivered; 180 bags do at 44c del; 165 bags at 40c del; 400 bu fair at 39½c del; 400 bu do at 38c del; 185 bags medium at 38c on track; 180 bags do at 38c del;

HIGHWINES—Market unsettled—buyers and sellers generally apart. Sales, 75 brls (inferior packages) at 20c; 25 brls at 20½c; 50 brls (prison packages) at 20c.

ALCOHOL—44@46c ₩ gal.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market steady. Sales were 30 bags medium at $1.75; 18 bags good at $1.80.

CLOVER SEED—60 bu medium Clover at $3.70; 18 bags at $3.70; 48 bu prime at $3.77½.

DRIED FRUIT—Market unchanged. Sales, 38 brls and 75 bags prime Eastern Apples at 7c; 150 sacks good Southern Apples at 5½c; 65 sacks unpared Peaches at 7¼c; 3 brls old Pared Peaches at 18c; 1 brl Blackberries at 20c.

BEANS—75 bu good White Beans at $1.25.

COOPERAGE—Irregular. Sales, 140 Pork Barrels at $1.18 on track; 280 do at $1.20 del; 75 do at $1.15 del; 45 do at $1.00 on track.

BUTTER—24 firkins fair Butter at 9c; choice Dairy 10@12c.

EGGS—Fresh, 12½c per doz.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.25@1.50 per doz; Turkeys, 5½@6c per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 604. Market 5@10c lower. Sales were:

40 Hogs averaging 220 lbs at....$4.00
25 .. .. 260 .. ....4.03
29 .. .. 250 .. ....3.90
20 .. all over 200 .. ....3.85
175 Hogs at $3.60 and $3.80—dividing on 200 lbs.
76 .. 3.60 and 3.85 .. 200 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 691 Beeves. Under light receipts the market to-day was much firmer than yesterday, especially on upper qualities of packing and shipping stock—giving indications of a return to last week's prices. Sales were:

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
45	1206	$3.40	46	1170	$2.80
15	1304	3.25	62	1290	2.80
58	1275	3.10	8	1310	2.70
36	1400	3.12½	31	1132	2.75
17	1385	3.00	36	1190	2.65
15	1395	3.00	33	1180	2.55
44	1250	2.90	10	1305	2.56
29	1387	2.87½	19	1064	2.50

LIVE HOGS—Received, 838. Market dull and 10@12c lower. Sales were as follows:

Hogs.	Av'g lbs.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g lbs.	Price.
113	307	$3.50	122	202	3.15
578	237	3.35	234	213	3.00
57	280	3.30	209	208	2.95
182	236	3.25	107	168	2.90

Stock of Grain in Boston.

The stock of grain in elevators, Monday, March 3, was as follows:

Corn, western mixed	56,327 bus.
Do do yellow	7,068 "
Total corn	63,395 "
Oats, white	71,466 "

Provision Clearances from the United States to Great Britain for the Season to Feb. 26.

Beef.	Pork.	Lard.	Bacon.
22,421 tcs.	28,145 brls.	79,505 tcs.	122,737 boxes.
To same date last year.			
22,775 tcs.	3,799 brls.	43,415 tcs.	54,298 boxes.

PROVISIONS.

[From the Boston Post, March 4.]

Provisions—Pork is firm, with a fair demand. Sales of prime at $10@10.50; mess, $14@14.50; clear, $15@16, cash. Beef is fair and in good demand. Sales of eastern and western mess and extra mess at $12 50@16 00, cash. Lard is steady. Sales in brls at 8¾@8⅞c; kegs, 9½@9¾c per lb, cash. Hams are selling at 7@7½c, cash.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 6th.]

Provisions—The market for mess pork is firm at the recent advance, city packed being now held at $13; country packed will probably bring $10.50@11.00. Lard is held at 7½c, with buyers at 7c; occasionally sales are made at the outside figure. Hams are quiet and steady at 7@7½c for smoked; 4¾@5½c for green. Dressed Hogs—Market quiet and firm. Sales 12 head, averaging 260 lbs, at $4.00; 20 head, averaging over 250 lbs, at $3.90. The demand is good and the supply light.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 7th.]

Mess pork is held at former quotations. On 'Change 50,000 lbs bulk shoulders, packed, sold at 2¾c.

Stock of Coffee in New York.

Stock of Rio and Santos, Feb. 25, 1862, bags	80,553
Received since to date, bags	none.
Total bags	80,553
Sales for consumption estimated at, bags	11,897
Stock of Rio and Santos, March 4, 1862 bags	68,656
Java, mats	18,875
Java, Gov., bags	615-18,990
Ceylon, mats	
Maracaibo, bags	13,941
Laguayra, bags	
St. Domingo, bags	4,815
Ceara, bags	4,310
Other descriptions, bags	2,950
Total mats and bags	117,202

Cincinnati Markets—March 6.

There was no quotable change in prices of provisions. But holders, under a continued demand, were stiffer in their views. It is easy to sell good brands of mess pork at $11.75, and rather hard to buy below $12. We have heard of no sales, however, above the inside figure, while some lots were disposed of at that rate. There are buyers for bulk shoulders at $3.30@3.37½, and sides at 4¾c, but holders meet the demand reluctantly, contending for 3½c for the former, and 4¾@5c for the latter. Lard is held at 7¼c, with buyers at 7c; no sales. Whisky has declined to 19c, and is dull. Flour inactive, without change in prices. Wheat advanced 2c per bushel. No change in corn or oats, both being in good demand—the former at 31c, and the latter at 29c. Hay is active and buoyant.—*Gazette, yesterday.*

St. Louis Markets—March 6.

On 'Change we noticed an increased firmness in flour and wheat, and an advance in the former, which is in active demand. Corn was quiet. Oats were quite stiff, with sales at 31@33c. Some choice lots were taken for seed at 33@33c. Nothing transpired in barley. Rye was steady. A fair business was had in dried fruit at about last quotations. Whisky was sold at 23c. Nothing transpired in hemp, lead and provisions. There was little or no movement in hay. Sale of timothy seed at $3.10 per bushel. Tobacco was lower, especially manufacturing leaf.—*Democrat, yesterday.*

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 5, 1862.

[From the New York Tribune, Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,585.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality....8½@9½ | Ordinary....7@8
Medium....8@8½ |

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 9½@10c.

The general average of the market at full 8¼c.

The most of the sales range from 7½ to 8¾c.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 3,965.

This is 636 head more than last week, and 330 less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,886 head, while the number to-day being 3,585, shows 301 less than the average, and 533 head more than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	769	Kentucky	175
Pennsylvania	113	Connecticut	30
Ohio	678	New Jersey	20
Indiana	270	Missouri	51
Illinois	1,180	Michigan	79

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 4.—We have to report the business of the great bullock market in Forty-Fourth street for the opening day, very unsettled and fluctuating, with many sales quite in advance of this day week, and others at no better and even worse rates than those in the last report of the market. All the sales of Monday and a portion of those on Tuesday morning, were undoubtedly at an advance of about half a cent a pound upon last week's quotations, but the advance has not been well maintained, notwithstanding all the efforts of very deeply interested parties—for a great portion of the stock on sale is in the hands of as crazy a set of speculators as we have seen in this long time. There was a general stampede of cattle brokers after the close of the market here last week, to meet drovers and buy them out on speculation, and as high as 8¾c a pound net was paid at Albany for droves of only good fair medium quality, which the buyers expected to sell at 9@10c ₩ lb. The market opened on those expectations, which have been realized only to a very limited extent. So far as butchers paid those rates they were victimized, for there is no scarcity of bullocks to warrant such an advance. The number reported when the market opened this morning was about 2,800, and some 700 head more came in about noon, which completely upset all the nice laid plans of the speculators, and prices settled down to the figures of last week with very bad prospects of closing the trade to-morrow anything like as well as last week. The general selling prices to-day for the great bulk of the stock is from 7¾@8½c ₩ lb net weight, sinking offal. Some very coarse stock will sell at 7c; some very good at 9@9½c ₩ lb, and most of the cattle will be sold. The day is one of genuine March weather—raw and uncomfortable.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.—This market has been upon the "sliding scale," and the descent commenced at the top of a pretty deep slide, with the operators all on their feet, with a fair start, some of the foremost ones looking over the left shoulder with a sort of "devil-take-the-hindmost" look. The scale has worked easy from the start, and Wednesday afternoon witnesses a number of those that started first off their feet, and sliding upon a broader foundation, with a strong prospect of requiring a very large-sized patch upon the part they slide upon. Perhaps some of those "in the ring," who were in for a combination to raise the price of cattle a cent a pound, and asserted that there were not, and would not be over 2,500 head on sale, have found by this time that it is very easy to slide down hill on ice, provided there is not a stone wall or a big thorn bush at the bottom. They have certainly ascertained that it is not an easy thing to control this market, and that with 3,600 head of bullocks on sale, very few will sell at 10c a pound. Butchers, too, we think, will learn better after a few more such bites as this week not to buy their stock on Monday. They certainly can buy to-day at $10 a head less than the same class of bullocks sold for on Monday evening and Tuesday morning, and at the decline of full one cent a pound, the prospect is that all the cattle cannot be sold, several small lots having arrived last night, besides several hundred left over of those on sale yesterday. This makes the prospect for next week very unpromising.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 17,395.

The following are the quotations of Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market:

Corn-fed Hogs ₩ cwt, live weight $4.62½@4.87½
Distillery Hogs....4.25@4.37½

This, it will be seen, is a very strong advance upon some of our lowest weeks, and better than any of the last twenty or thirty weeks, and some small lots have even exceeded the top quotations, but the market this morning is not lively, and there are 3,360 head in the pens unsold, so that the prospect of any further advance, or even sustaining present quotations, does not look flattering, particularly as the receipts of the week are much in advance of the previous one.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of Hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed large size	4¾@4⅞c.	5¾@6¼c.
Second quality corn fed	4½@4¾c.	5½@5¾c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	4½@4¾c.	5½@5¾c.
Large size, still-fed, fat	4½@4¾c.	5½@5¾c.
Second quality, still fed	4¼@4½c.	5¼@5½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Cotton—Firm and more active: 1,500 bales at 28@27c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—A shade firmer and moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales 8,400 brls at $5 25@5.50 for super state; $5.60@5.65 for extra state; $5.25@5.50 for super western; $5.60@5 80 for common to medium extra western; $5.90@6 00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.10@6.75 for trade brands—market closing quiet and steady. Canadian flour steady. Sales 800 brls at $5.40@5 50 for super; $5.60@6 65 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady. Sales 300 bbls at $3 25@4.25. Corn meal quiet and nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Unsettled. Sales 300 bbls at 25½@26½c.

GRAIN—Wheat very quiet and heavy and limited supply offering; the export demand has almost subsided. No sales of magnitude. Rye quiet at 83@85c. Barley firm and in fair demand. Sales 500 bu state at 83@85c, and 20,000 bu California at 75c. Corn dull and a shade easier. Sales 48,500 bu at 60c for mixed western in store, and 62c delivered; 59c for new southern; and 51c for damaged mixed western in store. Oats dull. Sales at 39@40½ for Jersey, Canadian, western and state, and small lots of Prince Edward's at 41.

GROCERIES—Sugar, raw, still very firm, and less activity in market; sales, 690 hhds at 6¾@7½c for Cuba; 7@7¾c for Porto Rico; 1,000 boxes do at 12c; Havana 7@7¾c. Molasses in better demand, without decided change in prices; sales, 1,000 hhds Porto Rico at 38c; 200 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 28c; 175 hhds clarified Cuba at 30c. Coffee, Rio in less active demand; market still very firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened steady and closed a shade lower for mess, while prime ruled steady. Sales 275 brls at $13.62½@14.25 for mess; $10@11 for prime; $12@14 for western and city prime. Mess beef quiet and steady. Sales 200 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5 50 for country mess; $12@13 50 for repacked mess; $13.75@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef steady. India mess in fair demand. Sales 100 tierces at $24. Beef hams quiet at $15@17. Cut meats rule firm at 4¾@5c for western and city shoulders; 5½@7c for do hams. Dressed hogs dull and lower at 5½@5¾c for western; 5¾c for city. Bacon sides in moderate demand. Sales 650 boxes at 6¾c for western short ribbed middles; 7¼c for city short middles. Lard—Rather more steady. Sales 2,000 brls at 7½@8¼c. Butter selling at 10@13c for Ohio; 16@21c for State. Cheese dull at 5@7c.

STOCKS—Active and higher, closing buoyant. C & R I 58¾; C & T 45¾; C & P 18¾; M S guaranteed 48¾; Reading 41¾; Erie 35, do pf'd 59¼; N Y C 82¾; Pac Mail 94; Milwaukee & P du C 21; Gal & C '68 74; Ill scrip 64¾, b 15; M C 55¾; Harl pfd 30; Del & Hud 90; American gold 102¾; Ky 6s 88; Va 6s 60, s 60; Tres 7 3-10 99½; U S 5s '65 90; U S 6s '81 coupons 92¾; regstd 91¾.

MONEY—Market is a little easier, with moderate business doing at 6½@7 per cent for loans on call, and 7 per cent discount on prime paper. Sterling exchange firm at 111@112¾ for merchants, and 112¾@113 for bankers. American gold is a little firmer and more active at 2@2½ per cent prem. California gold bars selling at 2@2½ per cent prem. Government stocks without decided change.

To the Ladies.

TO THE LADIES.—Something New.

COVENTRY CAMBRIC FRILLING OR RUFFLINGS.

This material is made precisely like a ribbon, of the finest cambric, in lengths of twelve yards, without a joint. These rufflings have a cord in the edge by which they are gathered without a hem, are made of all widths, and are also made with two widths on one cord. They are incomparably finer, cheaper and better than any thing of the kind in the market. Ladies are respectfully invited to examine them. Imported direct from England by SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street. fe25-n137-3m

Hats, Caps and Furs.

GENT'S DRESS HATS, SPRING STYLES, FOR 1862, JUST OUT.

Embracing all points necessary to a genteel appearance, and all the details and elegancies which imparts finish, comfort and durability. J. A. SMITH & CO. fe24-n87-6w 118 Lake street.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

Piano Fortes.

H. WORCESTER'S Improved Piano Fortes.

MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOMS, Fourteenth St., cor. Third Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.

FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE INSTRUMENTS manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. IN DURABILITY, STRENGTH and DELICACY OF TONE AND TOUCH, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE and RELIABILITY in every respect.

The above instruments can be seen at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. fe1-h701-3m

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 103 Randolph street. Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents. Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2964. de4-h553-3m

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those who have bought of us the two former seasons. Country orders promptly attended to. Also, the extra large at 45 cents per can. E. SANBORN, 119 Randolph st.—P. O. Box 1942. oc26-h653-3m

Coal and Wood.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts. no6-h148-4m

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets. no6-h148-4m

Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6148. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT! 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory, 197 and 199 East Washington street.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf. NO. 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.—On the 26th day of March next we shall sell at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, five coupon bonds of the city of Pekin, of $1000 each, being numbers …, dated January 1, 1857, having 20 years to run, and drawing interest at the rate of eight per cent, per annum—said bonds having been hypothecated with us by G. H. Roberts & Co. Chicago, March 1st, 1862. WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE, 1862. Two Terms of nineteen weeks each, commencing MARCH 3d and SEPTEMBER 1st. For Catalogue and Circular address JOEL PARKER, Royall Professor. Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 1862.

BUFFALO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY SCRIP WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash, by EGAN & BENNETT, No. 4 Allen's Building, (up stairs.) mh1-n211-3w

PAINT BRUSHES.—500 dozen Paint Brushes from No. 1 to … for sale low to the trade by FRY & HOLMES, 20 Dearborn street.

CAST STEEL SHOVELS.—50 dozen Superior Steel Shovels on consignment, for sale cheap by FRY & HOLMES, 20 Dearborn street.

MICHIGAN AND WABASH AVENUES.—We wish to purchase something, improved or vacant, on those Avenues, north of Twelfth street. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Masonic Temple.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS FOR 1862. P. PALMER, 112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF COTTON GOODS!

Amoskeag A Sheetings,	14½c.
Atlantic A Sheetings,	14½c.
Cabot A Sheetings,	13½c.
Stark A Sheetings,	14½c.
Medford Sheetings,	13½c.
Indian Head Sheetings,	14½c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,	12c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints,	12c.
50 " Merrimac Prints,	12½c.
50 " Wamsutta,	11½c.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,	$30 per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,	$28 "
25,000 OZARK BAGS,	$26 "

RETAIL DRY GOODS. P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, NEW STYLES, At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CARPETS, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS, Curtain Goods, Bedding and Feathers.

P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET. [no25-g35-ly]

For Sale.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two or three horses can be bought cheap. Inquire at 149 South Water street.

FOR SALE.—One House and Lot at $850, one $1,000, … Also, four Cottage Houses on … some beautiful residence lots at Union Park for sale at bargains. Real Estate Office, No. 152 South Clark st.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE ON Washington and Randolph streets, east of Ada street. ALSO, GROVE LOTS, two or more acres, just north of City Limits. Office No. 6 Pardee's Building, Corner of Wells and South Water streets. mh1-n196-1w

FOR SALE.—Two very good Houses and Lots in the most desirable part of the West Division, convenient to the Randolph Street Cars. Said houses are nearly new and will be sold at a bargain. … Apply to THOS. FREEMAN, No. 128 Randolph street, southeast corner of Clark.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Iron Foundry for sale, on the corner of Halsted and Wayman streets, with steam engine and patterns for house and machinery work, and all other tools complete and in good order for a foundry. Apply at the shop or address Post Office Box 1501, Chicago. mh3-n240-1w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city property, a Steam Flouring Mill and Saw Mill, sixteen miles from Chicago, with twelve acres of land and two small houses, and a fine stream of water running across the land. A first rate location for a Distillery. The mill and land will be disposed of together or separately. Inquire at the office of F. W. GATES & CO., corner of Canal and Washington street.

FOR SALE.—The Schooner Gem, now lying in the river. Also, the Schooner Norman, now lying at the Port of Oswego, N.Y. Inquire of J. K. BOTSFORD, 100 Lake street.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE. A second-hand, 25 horse power Engine and Boiler, all complete. Inquire of S. MAYO, corner Twelfth and Lumber streets, or address Post Office Box 4011, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The House and Lot No. 217 Wabash avenue, now occupied by T. B. Carter, is now offered for sale on favorable terms. If not sold within a few weeks, the house will be rented. Possession given on the first of May. ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 141 on Margaret street, … Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 52 Clark street, corner of Lake.

10 HORSE POWER.—A New Western made Stationary Steam Engine, with pump and heater, for sale cheap for cash. Apply to J. T. NOYE, 28 Market street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A large Warehouse at New Lenox Station, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, about 34 miles from Chicago, between Mokena and Joliet, together with Steam Engine, Boiler, Scales and Corn Sheller, within the same. Price $2,000—$500 cash and the balance on … If not sold within a few weeks the same will be for rent. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, No. 20 Dearborn street, Room 3.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N.Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits … also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our warehouse, so that they may be examined … Competent men will if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Washington sts, Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 271.

Amusements.

REMEMBER. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE (LATE METROPOLITAN HALL) Corner of Randolph and Lasalle … OPENS Saturday Evening, March 15th, … The original and … CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS FROM NIBLO'S SALOON, … EVERYTHING NEW, ORIGINAL AND … ADMISSION … Reserved Seats … Box Office will be open from … o'clock p. m. on Friday, 14th, … sale of reserved seats, in order that … avoiding confusion at the door, … during the day. Doors open at 7. Performance to … o'clock. CHARLEY WAL…

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY OF MISS ANNETTE INCE. SATURDAY, March 8th, second night of the … torical Tragedy, MARY STUART; or, The Two Queens. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, … Elizabeth, Queen of England … GRAND DANCE … To conclude with the roaring Farce of LOVE AND HUNGER. MISS JULIA DALY. This celebrated Comic Actress, Vocalist and … is engaged, and will make her first appearance in Chicago on Monday, in her original … OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation by an experienced Miller. Address "MILLER," Tribune office.

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and his wife in a private family where there is no other boarders. North Side preferred … of Clark street. References given and required. Address, with real name, Post Office Box … mh7-n252-3t

WANTED—To buy for Cash a Wooden Dwelling to move in vicinity of … Van Buren and Sangamon streets. Address … Post Office Box 1064.

WANTED—A Partner in a Hotel in this city, with a cash capital of not less than $800. The house is large and well furnished, centrally located, containing eighty rooms … Apply, as none but principals will be dealt with. For particulars address "HOTEL," Post Office Box … mh7-n257 3t

WANTED.—House wanted before the first of May, for a term of years, by a reliable and careful tenant. House must be in good repair, situated east of State street and south of Van Buren street. One of the avenues preferred. Rent to suit the times. Please address immediately … Office Box 1283, stating terms and location.

WANTED—A situation … by a young man of experience in an Eastern City. City reference, … No. 186½ South Water street.

WANTED—TEACHER.—A gentleman well qualified wishes a situation as Teacher of Mathematics or as Principal of a … Address "G. K.," Post Office Box 3114, Chicago. mh3-346-1w

WANTED—To purchase for … a new or second-hand PIANO, not to exceed $150. Address R. J. GATES, Post Office Box … Chicago, giving price, name of maker, and place where Piano can be seen.

WANTED—A good House suitable for a first-class Boarding House in South Division, north of Adams street. … hear of a good tenant by addressing … Office Box 2, Chicago.

WANTED—A Steam Engine from nine to twelve inch diameter of … Must be in good running order. Also, a … boiler for the same; Tubular boiler, with … flues preferred. Any party having the above … of them to dispose of, may hear of a … by addressing, stating particulars, Post Office Box … du Lac, Wisconsin.

WANTED—A purchaser for a good piece of leasehold property, … long lease yet to run, and now rented to good tenants, at rates that yield a good percentage … investment. The property consists of two … dwellings on one of the best business streets … city. The property and location is good for … class hotel. Will be sold cheap for cash or … For particulars … THOMAS CARBINE, at 166 Randolph street … stairs.)

WANTED—A situation as book-keeper, accountant or cashier, by a man … years experience in a first class house in this city. … references given from last employers. Address … Box 3328, Chicago.

WANTED—Employment. American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. … between Monroe and Madison streets. … Office Box 1609. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—To buy for cash an Improved Farm of about eighty acres, about 100 miles west of Chicago, and about one … some small railroad town; without buildings preferred. Any one having such a farm to sell … of a cash buyer by addressing, with full … "E. SHOULER," Sterling, Illinois.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county … well. Send for a Circular, giving full … closing a three-cent stamp, to J. … corner of State and Randolph streets, … P. O. Box 3233.

WANTED.—Two Hundred Agents—Agents wanted in every town … United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved … for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, … secured by copyright. Agents making from … per day. For particulars inquire at J. K. … Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address … enclosing 3 cent postage stamp, Chicago.

$400.—Wanted to Lease, in South Division, east of … north of Twelfth street, a residence, from … Price stated as a guide to quality. Prompt … tenant, with best city references. Address … care Tribune office.

MONEY WANTED.—Money wanted at a low rate of interest, for … on improved, unincumbered city property, … times that amount. Address Box 3143, Chicago. mh1-n213-10t

NOTICE TO LAWYERS.—A young Lawyer, of liberal education … experience in the practice of the Law, desires to … partnership with some gentleman or firm of … reputation and doing a good business, … some business at any point. A fair bonus … paid to secure a desirable connection. … character and professional experience … Address "A. B.," Tribune Office, Chicago.

BROOM MAKERS WANTED. Address L. BUSHE… mh1-n205-1w

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.—Wanted by a person with eight years experience in the business … country connection. Lumber, &c., to sell … sion for a retail yard in this city. … teams, &c., required. Address "G, … cago, Ill.

GARDENER.—Wanted, … man acquainted with Green House … One active and willing … employment by applying to EDGAR SAN… View Flower Gardens, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.—For Employment. Only a small capital … sell various articles which are wanted by … also, articles useful for soldiers. Lloyd's … furnished to Agents on reasonable terms. … lars enclose Red Stamp to E. R. LANDON, No. 120 Lake street. Post Office Box 4432.

To Rent.

TO LEASE.—The … ALCOHOL DISTILLERY ON THE NORTH PIER. Formerly occupied by L. F…, recently by M. C. Hal… Address P. O. Box 6181, or apply at … Basement.

TO RENT.—In the West … a first-class Brick Dwelling House … Terrace, May street, West Division, between … Also, very … corner Green and Fulton … 106 Washington street, office.

WHARFING PROPERTY, WAREHOUSES TO RENT. Lumber, Coal and Wood Yards on the … the North Pier; Stores on Lake and … streets; Building Lots for residences; … WOOD & CO., corner of Lake and Clark …

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE TO RENT.—The four story brick dwelling … Wabash Avenue, containing fifteen … rooms, and every modern convenience … Apply to H. M. THOMPSON, … street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and … wholesale and retail. Orders from … attended to. W. W. K… ja15-h306-ly

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS AND OTHERS.—To Rent, Store … street, near Water street. Also, the Store … street, and offices and lodging rooms. … Room 15, at 124 Dearborn street.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. TO RENT—new and second hand. … at 115 Lake street, (up stairs), … [ap27-ly]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Board … rooms can be had by applying … between Wabash and Michigan avenues … day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Desirable … with board may now be had … street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—Suits of … single rooms can be obtained … State street. Also, a few day boarders … modated.

BOARDING.—A few … be accommodated with pleasant … board at the National House, No. … mh1-n237-1w

BOARDING.—Board … rooms to be had at reasonable … HOUSE, corner State and … gentlemen also received. T. A. JA…

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

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" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1862.

THE APPORTIONMENT SCHEME.

In another column our special Springfield dispatch gives in full the new measure proposed for State apportionment, by the Convention. It will be readily recognized as a scheme which is first among the properties of the Egyptian Democracy, and bears its merits on its surface. Any one who will, with the exercise of only a moderate familiarity with State politics, follow out upon a State and city map, these new districts, will discover the aim of all this Gerrymandering. Chicago, for instance, is made to figure in no less than three Senatorial districts. The design manifestly being to carve out two districts for the Democracy from this county. The aim is to secure the supremacy of Egypt over Northern Illinois for the next ten years. When it is so patent to loyal men that neither in State or National politics these Springfield schemers are to be trusted, that they have not loyalty enough to keep them from plots to carry the section they claim to rule, out of the Union, and thus while troops from all parts of the Prairie State are winning laurels by gallant deeds in the field against the enemies of the country, it is unlikely that they will deceive the people of Illinois, who only wait an opportunity to bury this Convention and its deeds out of sight. Let them go on and finish their brief record, and adjourn.

☞ Cincinnati begins already to reap the advantages of unrestricted trade with Nashville. The *Enquirer* says that the first shipment of cotton received from Nashville since its evacuation by the rebels arrived in that city on Wednesday, consigned to R. Moore. The shipment consisted of one hundred bales. St. Louis and Cincinnati have business communication with Nashville, but Louisville seems to be ruled out.

☞ The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* says that when Col. Huffman, U. S. A., made an inspection of the military hospitals in that city for the "secesh," he issued a peremptory order refusing further admission to ladies. The Florence Nightingales were, of course, highly indignant. Several ladies spoke their minds with unrestricted freedom, and Col. Huffman was brought up to know if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him.

☞ The average temperature of Minnesota, as taken at St. Paul, for the month of February, was only 4° below zero, against 17° for three years previously. The thermometer varied between 36° below and 33° above, and the greatest variation in one day was 32°.

☞ The Lafayette (Indiana) *Journal* says that, notwithstanding the number of troops sent out by Indiana, recruiting still actively progresses, and soldiers, eager for the fray, daily besiege the State House at Indianapolis to be properly mustered in.

☞ George W. Jones, ex-Senator of Iowa, and ex-member of the select party at Fort Lafayette, arrived home in Dubuque the other day, and was received with silent contempt. The most that even Mahoney's paper could say was, that "a number of his friends called on him."

☞ The U. S. Collector at Machias, Me., has seized the confederate bark American Eagle, which was doing a trade between the Provinces and St. Thomas. She was driven into his hands by stress of weather.

☞ It would look better of those hypocritical sheets that have been traducing the TRIBUNE, to publish Fremont's defense, instead of consuming their precious space in abuse of this journal.

☞ Mayor Hatch's policemen at Cincinnati are still arresting people for uttering, on the street, sentiments derogatory of His Honor. Of course the Mayor approves the arrests, for they are made in his service.

☞ The Peoria *Transcript* says the new road from Yates City to Lewiston, is now open to Farmington, and trains running upon it.

Disastrous Fire in Vandalia, Ill.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

VANDALIA, Ill., March 5th, 1862.

Our town was visited with quite a destructive fire last night. Some seven or eight buildings were entirely destroyed, valued at about $…,000. How much household furniture and personal property was destroyed has not yet been estimated. Among the sufferers is a Mr. …llen, grocer and provision merchant, law office of J. Ross, Esq., and R. Lewis. Also law office of Messrs. Reed & Fitch, books and papers saved; P. Foss, saddler shop, stock mostly saved; Snyder's shoe shop; Meek's grocery, … *Fayette Democrat* office—press saved. The old *Fayette Observer* office all lost. Among the buildings was the well known old State Bank building. All the buildings except the bank building were of wood, and consequently the fire had things its own way. VANDALIA.

The Mexican Cause Betrayed to the Allies—A Virtual Surrender Already—Prospects Ahead.

[Vera Cruz Cor. (30th ult.) N. Y. Herald.]

The negotiations which were commenced a month since at the city of Mexico, having failed of accomplishing the desired end of the Allies, were discontinued, and matters have remained quiet, but in a very undecided and unsatisfactory state on the part of the Allies, until yesterday, when General Doblado arrived from the city of Mexico at Soledad, a town about seventy miles distant from here, and which is at present the headquarters of the Mexican forces. At this place he was met by the representatives of the allied Powers, and negotiations were reopened. A definite agreement has not been arrived at; but enough is made known by the Spanish extra, which was issued this evening (and a copy of which I send you) to convince any one who is at all conversant with the history of this country that Mexico is again the victim of a base treachery.

Gen. Doblado, who was empowered to act on the part of the Mexicans, has agreed to allow the forces of the Allies to pass unmolested the stronghold of Mexico—namely, the Chiquihuite—and occupy the cities of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan—which are the principal and strongest fortified points to the interior—until negotiations now pending and a future conference, to be held, shall have been concluded, upon condition that, should the result of the above named conferences be unfavorable to the Allies, they promise to withdraw their troops to their present position, and allow the Mexicans their present position. No wonder the Spaniards send up a shout of victory, and no wonder the poor Mexicans are disheartened and discouraged. After holding the enemy here for two months, in such a position as to oblige him to accept of any terms in a starving condition, entirely at their mercy, and, in fact, almost ready to evacuate the foe conquered by the climate—after all … to have the invaders quietly and harmlessly placed in the land of plenty, inside of their fortifications, out of all danger, and where they never could have got without large reinforcements and an immense sacrifice of … surely history does not record another such an act; and it yet remains to be seen if the Mexican people will sustain Gen. Doblado in this strange and unheard of proceeding. … occupying these places, the allies have gained their point.

Tehuacan is the central position; it is one hundred and fifty miles from this place to the capital, the same distance to Vera Cruz, and … miles to Orizaba. Once holding these points, they will not be very anxious to bring negotiations to a close until they have gathered round them a party which still exists in the interior, together with reinforcements, and then they will dictate terms to the Mexican nation. This is the programme.

The Secretary of the French Admiral remarked, a few days since, that it was no use to keep the plans of the expedition a secret any longer; that it was the intention of the Emperor to place a crowned head over the people, and that Archduke Maximilian of Austria is to be here; and General Prim has several times openly expressed it as the avowed intention of Spain to interfere with the Monroe doctrine. These are not vague rumors, but are from reliable parties, and well sustained.

The permission given by Doblado to the Allies has taken everybody by surprise, and the people are anxiously waiting to see if he is to be sustained.

☞ We regret to learn that W. W. Fosdick, Esq., well known as the "poet laureate of the West," had a stroke of paralysis Wednesday night, and was, last night, still … his recovery was pronounced impossible. … it was esteemed doubtful whether he would live until morning. He was removed from his room at the Burnet House to St. … Hospital, where he receives the kind attention.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Saturday.*